The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1873. NUMBER 120.

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Drawings twice every month. Circulars, giving full information, sent free on application. Agents wanted. Extraordinary drawing 15th December. Address MARIO & CO., Agents, 14 Broadway, New York, or P. O. Box 1965.

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SWEET CIDER,

In Barrels and Half Barrels, for sale by HAGER & SPIES, 123 and 125 South Water-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Meriam Street, Architect, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. L. MERIAM. SAINT SUTHER, Jr.

GIFT CONCERT.

POSTPONEMENT!

4th Grand Gift Concert FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Public Library of Ky.

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!

SUCCESS ASSURED!

A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN On Tuesday, 31st of March, next.

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders, for the full payment of the magnificent gifts announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

TUESDAY, the 31st of March, 1874.

They have already realized OVER A MILLION DOLLARS, and have a great many Agents yet to hear from.

NO DOUBT IS ENTERTAINED OF THE SALE OF EVERY TICKET BEFORE THE DRAWING, BUT, WHETHER ALL ARE SOLD OR NOT, THE CONCERT AND DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, AND IF ANY REMAIN UNSOLD THEY WILL BE CANCELLED, AND THE PRIZES WILL BE REDUCED IN PROPORTION TO THE UNSOLD TICKETS!

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS!

$1,500,000

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders. The tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing, just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each		100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

The chances for gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50	23½ Tickets for	$ 1,000
Halves	25	115 Whole Tickets for	5,000
Tenths	5	227 Whole Tickets for	10,000
11 Whole Tickets for	500		

No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms are given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. Or WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., Chicago, Ill.

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Announcement Extraordinary!

We shall offer, for 10 days, our enormous stock of

Watches, Clocks, Bronzes,

&c., at a great sacrifice. New Invoices, ordered before the Panic, just received.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 268 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

FOR WINTER AND SPRING TRADE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S ANNUAL REVIEW OF Trade and Commerce

FOR THE YEAR 1873,

Embracing other matter of interest to the entire Mercantile Community.

E. COLBERT, Commercial Editor.

BUSINESS MEN in all branches who desire to reach the country trade should avail themselves of one of the Great Medium for that purpose. Special space, with terms, can now be secured.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

Handsome Cards, new and elegant designs. UNION LITHO. CO., 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Michigan-av., Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographs in Natural Colors. ORMSBY, Photographer, 80 West Madison-st.

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BARGAINS IN FURS. J. S. BARNES & CO., Manufacturers, 70 MADISON-ST.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M. Annual convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of officers and payment of dues. All companions are hereby notified to be present. By order of the M. E. H. P. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 32, A. F. and A. M. Hall 120 LaSalle-st. Annual Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock for business, election of officers for the ensuing year, and payment of dues. A full and prompt attendance is desired. Members are hereby notified to attend. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Special Communication of D. A. Cushman Lodge, No. 382, A. F. and A. M., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the Third Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. H. J. WHITCOMB, Secretary.

Masonic.

Annual communication of Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, A. F. and A. M., at hall corner of Clark and Michigan-sts., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of E. B. HAMILTON, W. M.

THE FARMERS.

Last Day's Session of the Illinois Farmers' Association.

Adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws Previously Reported.

A Strong Platform Agreed Upon After Heated Debate.

The Republican and Democratic Parties Condemned.

A New Departure to the People's Party Definitely Taken.

An Explicit Free-Trade Resolution Adopted.

The Repeal of the National Banking Law Demanded.

Declaration of the Right of State Legislatures to Control Railroads.

The Corruption and Extravagance of Public Officers Denounced.

Addresses on Manufactures in Illinois and Farmers' Organizations.

MORNING SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 18.—The third and last day's session of the State Farmers' Association commenced at 9 o'clock this morning, President Flagg in the chair. There were about 300 delegates present.

THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

reported that they had examined the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, and found them to be correct. The receipts up to date had been $1,770.40; expenditures, $2,191.68; balance, $421.26.

A WHITE-LIST FOR FARMERS.

S. M. Smith stated that a list of articles needed by farmers, with their prices, had been obtained by Mr. Burroughs and himself. When it was printed, with instructions where and how to buy, it would be sent to every Club and Grange that was entitled to receive it.

APPROVING THE LIQUOR LAW.

Walker, of Washington, offered the following, which was referred:

WHEREAS, The whisky ring is so strong in our State as to greatly influence the election of officers in portions of our State and to endanger the morals of our youth, and the Legislature, at its last session, passed what is known as the Liquor law; and

WHEREAS, A strong effort was made to have it repealed; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in convention assembled, request the Legislature not to repeal the said law. [Applause.]

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER STEELE EXPLAINS.

Troutman, of Coles, stated that Judge Steele, recently appointed member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, was present; and he (Troutman) thought he ought to have an opportunity to explain. He moved that the privilege be accorded him. [Cries of "No, no." "Free speech," etc.]

The motion was agreed to, and Steele made a brief speech. It had been stated in the Convention that he was a railroad man; that he owned stock in a railroad and in a railroad bank. He did not own, and never had owned, a dollar of stock of any railroad, or of the bank in which he was at present employed as Cashier. Long before he was a candidate for the office to which he had been appointed he had given notice of his intention to resign on the 15th of this month. He held his place now expecting it to be filled day by day. The Farmers' Movement had his sympathy, and his sentiments regarding it had been expressed at meetings in Vermillion County last summer.

Delegate—Do you believe the Legislature has power to control the railroads, so far as fixing reasonable maximum rates?

Mr. Steele—That was one of the questions asked me last summer, and to it I gave an explicit answer in the affirmative.

Delegate—Do you believe it now?

Mr. Steele—I do. [Applause.]

PUBLISHING THE PROCEEDINGS.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

CREDENTIALS CALLED FOR.

The report of the Committee on Organization, submitted last night, was taken up. A delegate thought before any action was taken the report of the Committee on Credentials ought to be heard, that they might know who was entitled to vote. He moved that the order of business be suspended, and the report submitted. Half an hour was spent in debate, it was stated that there was one man especially taking an active part in the proceedings who was not a delegate, and that it was not right to allow such fellows to run the Convention. This referred to Charles W. Green, of Jacksonville, editor of the *Stock Reporter*. He was a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and manipulated the weak-minded Chairman so as to carry out his own views. This Green was denounced as a carpet-bagger by the delegates at the hotels, he having, it appears, moved to Illinois from Kentucky about three months ago. It was asserted, and it would seem from his action very like it, that he was sent here by the ring in the Republican party. The feeling against him was very bitter.

Tickets of admission had been issued to many delegates, but persons not entitled to seats had crowded into the hall and filled the vacancies in delegations without opposition. The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read. Green said he was a delegate from the State Horticultural Society, and was appointed at the meeting held in Champaign.

The report was adopted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The report of the Committee on Organization was again taken up.

SCOPE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Fitzpatrick, of McLean County, moved to amend Art. 1 by substituting for "The Illinois State Farmers' Association" the words, "The Farmers and Workingmen's Anti-Monopoly Association." Some discussion followed, speeches being limited to two minutes. A delegate asked if it was sought to form a political party. [Cries of "No, no."]

Pinckney, of Ogle County, thought the Convention would answer that. [Applause.] Things should be called by their right names. Was this a Farmers' Association, or not? It had been called so. Had the delegates come here to disband the Association, and would a political organization? [Cries of "No, no."] Others besides themselves had grievances. All agreed that relief could be obtained only at the ballot-box. They had a right to have enough money to educate their children as other classes did. The vote was their only remedy, for the reason that the men having control of the offices and legislation of the country would prevent their advance, unless they were taught that they must carry out the wishes of the farmers. If every sort of an organization was brought in, they would have to form a Farmers' Association in addition.

A delegate from Jersey asked whether the word "farmer" included the laborers, the tillers of the soil, who were the real farmers. The question was only answered by applause.

The President asked the Chairman of the Committee to explain what he understood to be the views of the Committee as to the object of the Association.

Hooton said the question whether the shell should be burst and the farmers come out a full-fledged political party or not had been discussed by the Committee, and it seemed to be the views of a majority of the members that it was best to keep quiet for a while, but to endow the organization with all the capabilities and possibilities of a political party. [Applause.] They realized that they must come to the ballot-box eventually to secure their rights and the reforms which all conceded were necessary. The Association would in time undoubtedly be used in its organized capacity to accomplish those reforms. They did not think it wise to come out now and ask everybody to pitch into the fight. When the time came, all classes would be asked to aid them. They were not, however, now desirous of forming a political party.

Elliott, of Bureau, did not think the adoption of the amendment would necessarily make the Association a political party. The constitution provided that all industrial classes could send delegates. If they were to be admitted, why not give them recognition in the title of the Association? The farmers had been borne down by the railroads and other monopolies, and so were others. Should they not give them a chance to participate in the fight? They should ask them to step forward. Victory had been achieved under the Anti-Monopoly, and would be again. The Farmers' Association was known as the Anti-Monopoly Association, and he desired to know if they intended to have a close corporation, and one of the greatest monopolies in the country. No, no. The doors should be thrown wide open, and everybody who was willing to help them invited to come to their aid.

Stafford, of Knox, said at the last election there were two parties in his county,—the simon-pure farmers, and the farmers and mechanics,—and the farmers were wiped out. He advocated the admission of the workingmen and laborers. Other men besides the farmers had rights. The interests of all the oppressed classes were identical. All should work together for the common good and the best interests of all classes. The new party must stand on a broad platform.

Hunter, of Christian, urged that there should be a line of demarcation between the farmers and other associations, and that the further they got from singleness of aim, the more difficult it would be to control the Association. When they were ready to go to the ballot-box, they could call on other classes. Their sympathies were with all oppressed classes.

Wood, of Washington, opposed the amendment. Was not every one a workingman? They have designated them farmers, and should hold to the name, and show the world they were proud of it.

Rucker, of DeWitt, said it had been charged that the farmers were in favor of a class organization. So far so wishing to accomplish all that was good, the charge was well founded; but was it not true that in all other organizations all who were in sympathy with them were admitted? The amendment suited his views [applause]; and he would regret very much if it was rejected. They had had trouble in the late election about clauses, and were told by the opposition that the Bloomington Convention settled the question with regard to political action, that by not taking action they were acquiescing in the wishes of that Convention. This was heeded because the farmers were not organized; but were they not sufficiently organized in the State now? Every county was represented at this meeting. Would it be well for them to say to the people of the State, and let the opposition quote it against them in the future, "We ignore the workingmen?" [Cries of "Never, never."] They could not consistently do it. If they did, their enthusiasm would dampen, and they would feel the effects when they came to the polls next time. The Association should embrace all the laboring classes. [Applause.]

Bill, of Cass, thought the amendment, if adopted, would create confusion in the ranks. There should be separate Associations of the different classes, and when an election was held they should unite. If they admitted everybody, railroad men and bankers would work a little and claim to be laborers, and would demand admission. The Association should be kept pure, and other Associations invited to co-operate with them. They should not break up the movement which had already accomplished so much.

Morris, of McLean, moved the previous question. He yielded to S. M. Smith, who said the Committee on Resolutions were to make a report, and their report, if adopted, would define the political action the Association intended taking. It mattered very little what the name of the organization was.

The previous question was ordered, and the question recurred on the amendment. The noes appeared to have it, and the Chair so decided. A division was called for, and the greatest confusion prevailed while the delegations were agreeing how they should vote. One gentleman protested against Mr. Green being allowed to vote. Green repeated what he had said before; and a motion according him the privilege of voting was agreed to.

The vote for the amendment was: 100 yeas, 194 nays. [Applause.]

THE PLATFORM.

The Chair announced that the Committee on Resolutions was prepared to report, and asked that delegates think over the resolutions until after dinner.

Armstrong, Chairman, read the following report:

WHEREAS, Through the departure from the primary principles of our Government as promulgated by its founders, and through the imprudent exercise of that highest prerogative of the freeman,—the right of suffrage,—we, the farmers of Illinois, in common with the food-producers of the United States, have by our past action acquiesced in a system of class legislation which makes the great majority slavishly subservient to a small minority; and

WHEREAS, Public condition is clearly traceable to the fostering protection which has been accorded by our legislative bodies, both State and national, to the financial, mercantile, manufacturing, and transporting interests, enabling them to accumulate an undue proportion of our national wealth, and encouraging them in the exercise of the corrupting lobby influences which have become inseparable from our legislative system; therefore,

Resolved, That the preservation of our national life imperatively demands that every American voter shall attend with care all primary nominations and elections, so as to insure the election of competent and honest men to all offices in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That the past record of the old political parties of this country is such as to forfeit the confidence and respect of the people, and that we are, therefore, absolved from all allegiance to them, and will not no longer vote with them.

Resolved, That we demand the unconditional repeal of the salary-grab law, the repeal to be retroactive in its action, and this without a restoration of the franking privilege.

Resolved, That we do not recognize any necessity that public officers should receive extravagant salaries to the end that they may conform to the demand of expensive and fashionable tastes, which in their very nature are antagonistic to republican principles, and we demand a reduction of official salaries.

Resolved, That we demand the immediate reform of abuses in the civil service, through which the patronage of the Government is dispensed partly for partisan service rather than with regard to the public necessities.

Resolved, That we are in favor of improving and perfecting the navigation of our lakes and rivers and water-connections as soon as it can properly be done.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a protective tariff.

Resolved, That we deprecate any further grants of public lands or loans of the public credit, and of National, State, or local subscriptions in aid of corporations.

Resolved, That we favor the repeal of our National Banking law, and believe that the Government should supply a legal tender currency directly from the Treasury, interchangable for government bonds bearing the lowest possible rate of interest.

Resolved, That we hold that our Patent laws are too often made to subserve the interest of monopolists, and that they should be carefully revised and restricted.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the construction of the State Constitution which will justify, under any pretext whatever, annual instead of biennial sessions of our State Legislature.

Resolved, That the existing railroad legislation of this State should be sustained and enforced until thoroughly tested before the Courts; that we oppose any legislation by Congress, under the plea of regulating commerce between the States, which shall deprive the people of their present controlling influence through State legislation.

Resolved, That the right of the Legislature to regulate and control the railroads of the State must be vindicated, established, and maintained as an essential attribute of State Government; and that those holding the doctrine that railroad charters are contracts, in the sense that they are not subject to legislative supervision and control, have no just appreciation of the necessary powers and rights of a free Government; and we will agree to no truce, submit to no compromise short of complete vindication and the reestablishment of the supremacy of the State Government in its rights through its Legislature to supervise and control the railroads of the State in such manner as the public interest shall demand.

Resolved, That we uncompromisingly condemn the practice of our public officials in receiving free passes from railroad managers.

Resolved, That we demand a reduction of all public expenditure, to the end that taxation may be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of our Legislature in adjourning the regular session, thereby practically defeating the provision of the Constitution providing biennial sessions.

Resolved, That since a large number of plow manufacturers of the West have thrown down the gauntlet, we take it up, and recommend to the farmers of this State to patronize none of said manufacturers until they will sell to us direct at wholesale rates.

The resolutions were loudly applauded, but nothing was said regarding them, a motion to adjourn being agreed to immediately after the report had been received.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER BROWN.

The President read a letter from D. A. Brown, one of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners. He had hoped, until to-day, Thursday, to be with the farmers, at least during one day of the session, but found it out of his power to do so. He regretted his inability to be present, feeling a deep interest in the movement from its inception. He had felt the most anxious solicitude for its success. He had entire confidence in the earnest men that are leading the effort to better the condition of the industrial classes, and relied upon the purity of their motives. He had no doubt that great good would result from their labors.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION AGAIN.

The report of the Committee on Organization was again taken up. The articles of the constitution and the by-laws were considered seriatim.

Articles 1 to 7, inclusive, were adopted.

THE ADVISORY BOARD.

Article 8 was next considered. It reads as follows:

ART. 8. The officers of this Association and the Presidents of the County Associations shall constitute an Advisory Board, that shall meet on the first Tuesday of May annually, to determine what political action, if any, this Association shall take for the year. Thirty members of said Committee shall constitute a quorum.

This was amended by making fifty-five members a quorum.

Green, of Morgan, said politics ought to be kept directly in the hands of the people. They would take action when it became necessary. They should have a constitution which was national in its character. If it was not, it would amount to nothing.

Hooton stated that the Board was to be advisory, and to take cognizance of State politics, not to interfere with the action of counties.

A delegate asked whether the Board was to make the nominations or issue a call for a Convention.

The President said that would depend upon the action of the Association.

Pickerell, of Macon, hoped politics would be kept out of the Association. [Frequent applause.]

A motion to lay the article on the table was voted down, and the article was adopted.

THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

The remaining articles and the by-laws and resolution were adopted without dissent.

By-laws were added providing for the election of officers by Congressional Districts, and empowering the Executive Committee to fix the place of meeting of the Advisory Board.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

reported, recommending that the Secretaries of the County Clubs be empowered to collect $2 from every Club, and transmit it to the Association, to be used for printing the proceedings of the Convention; that the proceedings be furnished at cost to the various Clubs and Granges, in proportion to the amount of money contributed by them; and that the Executive Committee be constituted a Committee on Publication.

The report was adopted.

DEBATE ON THE PLATFORM.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was next taken up. The preamble was adopted as it stands.

The first resolution was amended by substituting "should" for "shall," making it read "every American voter *should* attend."

DENOUNCING THE OLD PARTIES.

A motion to strike out "all affairs" the people" in the second resolution was voted down.

Beatty, of Jersey, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That we will have no connection with any political party that does not unite with us in our efforts to put down monopoly.

It was not agreed to. An amendment to put in the words "leaders of" before the words "old political parties" was also voted down.

A motion to table the resolution was not agreed to.

Anderson said there had been considerable controversy over the matter in Committee, and, in order to produce harmony and present to the Convention an undivided report, a compromise had been agreed upon. The resolution was the compromise, and, although he had political aspirations, he proposed to keep faith with the minority of the Committee, and, therefore, did not want the resolution interfered with. [Cries of "Good."]

Britton, of Richland, said the people made up the political parties. It was not they, but the leaders, who were corrupt, and hence he did not believe in calling them corrupt.

BOUT OF A REPUBLICAN.

Whitney, of Bureau, was not prepared to absolve himself from and turn his back against the Republican party. [Hisses.] He could not be deterred from the expression of his sentiments by marks of disapprobation. [Hisses.] He was not ready to leave the old party, believing that it embodied more patriotism, more virtue [cries of "Carpenter"], more intelligence [a voice, "How about Grant?"], more anti-monopoly [loud whistling], more education, more intelligence [hisses], than any party would that was found outside of it. [Groans and cries of "Time is up."] The hall appeared to be dedicated to free speech, but not by the gentlemen who were hissing him down. [Hisses.] His speech ended here, not because of the confusion, but on account of the expiration of the two minutes allowed by the rule.

BOTH PARTIES CORRUPT.

Anderson wished to remind the Convention that they were to deliberate, and not to quarrel and wrangle. He hoped harmony would prevail. The eyes of the people of the whole country were upon them, and they should act like wise and sensible men. If they could not agree, they should not fall out. The matter should be considered candidly, and free expression of views be permitted. If this were done, he would pledge himself to stand by whatever action was taken, whether it agreed with his views or not. They should remember that both political parties, by recent action in Congress, had indorsed the salary-grab. He was a Democrat, but he remembered that his party had nominated Fernando Wood—a salary-grabber—for Speaker, and that the Republicans in the Senate had supported Mat Carpenter, another of the same ilk, in the Senate. In view of this, the resolution ought to be adopted. [Cheers.]

THE RESOLUTION TOO SWEEPING.

Humphrey, of Macon, said his political sympathies had been as warm as those of anybody, yet he believed the time had come to throw off allegiance from all political parties, to cut loose from the corruption that had ruled the country long enough. [Cheers.] He did not wish to see anybody become excited, or any heat manifested, or any blood boiling with temper. The resolution, however, seemed to him a little too sweeping. The past record of the old political parties ought to be their whole record. He was not willing to wipe out all of it, and moved that "recent" be substituted for "past." [Cries of "That won't do."]

The wording was changed to accord with his suggestion.

Ford proposed that those who wished to cling to old parties should be allowed to cling.

HOW TO USE OLD PARTIES.

Turner, of Morgan, was not a politician, and never expected to be. They stood on ticklish ground, and should move delibserately and cautiously. He had never been pledged to a party, and did not intend to be, nor did he want to pledge himself not to act with any party. He was in favor of shaking hands with any party that upheld truth and right, and not in favor of knocking down every man and woman that opposed him. He was ready to go with either of the existing parties that would aid them in securing what they demanded, caring not what they had been guilty of heretofore. They should not commit themselves now, for they did not know what their platform might be six months hence. They might then be compelled to vote with one or the other of the two parties, or stay at home and keep mum. The last clause of the resolution should be left out. [Cries of "No," "No."] The American citizen owed allegiance to nothing except right and truth. Any other allegiance was a tyranny and a fraud. Would they bind themselves now, and do nothing if offered relief by the Democratic or Republican party? [Cries of "No."]

Fitzpatrick, of McLean, was sorry that a gentleman should get up and make a political speech. He referred to the gentleman from Bureau. He (the speaker) had his political views, but was a member of the Convention and would abide by its decision. If the delegate from Bureau wanted to make a political speech he should go to one or two of his constituent counties and make them. [Laughter.]

Turner, of Morgan, moved to strike out all after the words "absolved from all allegiance to them." [Cries of "question."]

THE TIME TO ACT.

Hooton said the resolution was brought up to test the question, and it might as well be decided first as last. The whole people were looking at them, and were anxiously waiting to see if they could be manhood to step out, and assert their independence, and show their capacity to manage their affairs, and their ability to dictate the policy which the men they had elected to office should pursue. [Cheers.]

The President commented forbearance and judicious discussion. There should be free discussion, and the largest license of speech on the part of those who were opposed to, as well as those who were in favor of, the resolution.

Hall, of Stark, moved to strike out the words "and will have nothing more to do with them."

HALD-SHELL.

Pinckney, of Ogle, hoped he would be treated with respect, as his song would not hurt him as much as it would themselves. This was the first time his faith had been shaken in the movement. He would not oppose the resolution, because he thought it would be unwise. He was a member of the Committee, and did his best honestly and fearlessly to get the resolution modified, and it was agreed upon as a compromise. He had been instructed by a Farmers' and Mechanics' Convention to oppose any association with it while it had that name. He could clasp hands with Republicans now, and desired to raise a different banner,—the banner of reform,—which they could not carry to victory or defeat under other names. He saw nothing in the resolution to frighten him.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

was then ordered, and the question recurred on the amendment to strike out all after "shall" and insert "should," making the resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That the recent record of the old political parties of this country is such as to forfeit the confidence and respect of the people; and that we are therefore absolved from all allegiance to them, and should act no longer with them.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted without dissent.

DEBATE ON THE THIRD RESOLUTION.

A delegate moved to strike out the words "the repeal to be retroactive in its action" in the third resolution, as the money could not be got back.

Johnson, of Fulton, said it was the first time he had ever heard that the stolen money a man had in his pockets could not be got back. He desired to know if there was no law to compel Congressmen who had stolen money to hand it back. He hoped the time had not come when the Congress of the United States could do the business of the people without stealing. If they are caught with the money in their pockets, it ought to be taken from them. [Cheers.]

Hart, of LaSalle, said the Constitution clearly defined that the

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT

of the President of the United States could not be increased or diminished during his term of office. He wished they could get it back, but they could not. If Grant was a man of honor and honest, he would of his own free will hand the money back. The Convention should not stultify themselves, and make it appear as if they did not know what the law was. [Cries of "Right," "Right."]

Hiram, of Macon remarked that if he was rightly informed, the law passed by Congress increasing the salaries of the members was unconstitutional. By that law the salary of the President was increased, and if he signed an unconstitutional law it was void.

The amendment was not agreed to, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE TARIFF RESOLUTION.

S. M. Smith offered, as a substitute for the seventh, a resolution demanding the repeal of the duties on clothing, lumber, salt, and iron—the principal articles used by the industrial classes—as they were oppressive to labor and tended to create monopoly, and at the same time furnished a pretext for extortionate charges by railroad companies. Mr. Smith said they had to meet much prejudice outside of the State on the subject. If the question affected Illinois only, it would make no difference. There were Free-Traders and Protectionists in the East, and as his resolution simply demanded the repeal of taxes upon five staple articles used by the rich and the poor, no more could be asked and harmony maintained.

The substitute was voted down, and the resolution adopted.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE

No more snags were met with until the twelfth resolution was reached. Thompson, of Macon, said the Constitution provided that Congress shall regulate the commerce between the different States. The farmers were borne down by grievous burdens, and Congress should be called upon to regulate the rates of through lines of railroads.

Greene, of Morgan, said if the farmers wanted to please the railway companies, they must vote the resolution down. The railways were moving heaven and earth to get such a law as the gentleman proposed, because they found the Railroad law of Illinois was supported by the people. The roads could not get around it. If they could get Congress to pass a Railroad law, and pay to have such a one as they asked passed, they would have the Legislature in their own hands. The amendment was not agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

ISSUING OF RAILROAD PASSES.

A delegate moved to strike out "condemn" in the thirteenth resolution, and insert "approved." If the railroad managers desire to show their courtesy to the people by giving them a railroad pass, they should be allowed to do it.

A Delegate—They might as well give them money.

The amendment was not agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

The other resolutions were adopted without opposition.

THE BLACK LIST OF PLOW-MAKERS.

S. M. Smith requested the delegates to take the last resolution home, and show it to their neighbors, and tell them not to buy a plow, made in Illinois, until the present plow-combination was dissolved. [Cries of "Good," and "We will."]

A STINGER ON GRANT.

Allen, of Henry, offered the following:

WHEREAS, President Grant was guilty of using his official position to secure the passage of the infamous Salary-Grab law, and did, at the close of his first term, affix his signature to the same, thereby making it the law of the land; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention of the farmers of Illinois, with sorrow, but in all candor, as in duty bound, do deprecate such degradation of the exalted position of President of these United States.

The President said that, under the rules, the resolutions would have to go to the Committee on Resolutions. On motion, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was unanimously adopted, amid the wildest enthusiasm.

A COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

Armstrong, of La Salle, offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on Railroads, whose business it shall be to consider a plan of building and managing a railroad in the interests of the producers and consumers, to be given the time from now until the 14th of January, and report their plans at that time to the National Convention of the American Cheap Transportation Association at Washington. It was referred.

THE RAILROAD FUNDING LAW.

Rucker, of Shelby, offered the following:

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the law of 1869, known as the Railroad Funding law, and we condemn the action of the State Auditor in forcing upon valuations to the cash value, whereby a portion of the people of the State are made to contribute largely towards the payment of fraudulent railroad bonds in which they have not now and never have had, any interest—a piece of iniquity which deserves the stern denunciation of this Convention, and of all honest people.

Smith offered the following as a

SUBSTITUTE:

WHEREAS, The State Auditor has not only without authority of law, but in violation of the provisions of the Constitution, levied and has issued warrants for the collection of the sum of $1,300,000 in excess of the appropriation made by the Legislature, and,

WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the taxes of the State are paid by the farmers; therefore,

Resolved, That we mutually pledge ourselves to each other to resist the collection of said excess, and that we will unite as one man in an appeal to the courts to defeat its collection. [Applause.]

Both were referred.

SEVERAL OTHER RESOLUTIONS,

were similarly disposed of without reading.

EVENING SESSION.

Many of the delegates went home on the afternoon train, and not over 200 were present at the evening session.

OLIVE BRANCH FOR THE PATRONS.

Mr. Hooton, of Canton, offered the following:

Resolved, That the State Farmers' Association of Illinois extends the right hand of fellowship to State, Granges and Patrons of Husbandry, and to all industrial and other associations or individuals who are united for the overthrow of monopolies, and for legislative reforms.

The rule was suspended, and it was adopted.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

then took place, with the following result:

President—W. C. Flagg, of Madison.

Secretary—S. M. Smith, of Henry.

Treasurer—J. H. Pickel, of Macon.

Vice-Presidents—First District, Lewis Ellsworth, of Dupage; Second, H. D. Emery, of Cook; Third, D. C. Park, of Lake; Fourth, Thomas McRichards, of McHenry; Fifth, J. A. Patterson, of Whiteside; Sixth, Col. J. H. Elliott, of Bureau; Seventh, Col. C. S. Wood, of Will; Eighth, W. A. McKeigham; Ninth, Gen. L. F. Ross; Tenth, L. F. Smith, of McDonough; Eleventh, W. H. Ellis, of Green; Twelfth, J. W. Hunter, of Christian; Thirteenth, M. J. Fitzpatrick, of McLean; Fourteenth, J. C. Porterfield, of Champaign; Fifteenth, David D. Green; Sixteenth, M. M. Hooton; Seventeenth, Dan'l Gore, of Macomb; Eighteenth, John M. McClure; Nineteenth, W. L. Foster, of Edwards.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The rule was suspended, and a resolution was passed soliciting the co-operation and acknowledging the right of women to assist the Association in its work of reform.

STEELE CONDEMNED.

The resolution condemning the action of the Governor in appointing Judge Steele a member of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners was adopted.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

The one recommending the encouragement of the manufacturing interest was also adopted.

A BUNCH OF RESOLUTIONS.

Pease offered a resolution setting forth that it was not so much new railroads that were needed as the better management of those now in existence. It was passed.

The resolution asking the Legislature to extend the time of collecting the taxes until July was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Resolutions tendering thanks to Mayor Forstmeyer, the officers of the Association, and to Mrs. S. M. Smith for the services rendered the Farmers' Movement by her poetry and writings for the press, were passed.

Charles E. Barney then read the following paper:

HOW SHALL WE PERFECT OUR ORGANIZATIONS?

Our Committee has allotted to me the question as the subject of my address: How shall we perfect our organizations? More than a dozen of the earnest and most progressive men in the Northwest have been attempting a practical answer to this vital question for months. Perfection in anything is perhaps not to be attained in the day and age, but is undoubtedly referred to that good time coming which is promised some time. While human nature is imperfect, all our organizations will partake in some degree of human imperfections. While salary-grabbing, office-broking, and unscrupulous wire-pulling are tolerated, while gamblers in stocks, in grain, and in gold, are respected and imitated,—perfection may be in some degree approachable,—hardly attainable.

If I were to answer the question: How shall we perfect our organizations? in two words, I would say:

EXCHANGE THEM.

I see no way to make them more effective, more valuable, or more useful, without. This is the most important, as well as the first, step. How shall this be done? Who shall do it? It can only be done on broad grounds, and by men who can do this work unselfishly,—men who have energy coupled with moderation and common sense,—men who can rise above preconceived notions in deference to the intelligence of others. It has been our misfortune that some men attempted this work who were narrow-minded, bigoted, intolerant, opinionated, and unnecessary, how many perhaps, had all these faults, but enough to do infinite mischief, destroy confidence, and bring the farmers' Movement into some disrepute. Such fellows could do the Farmers' Movement most good by stand

THE DEFALCATION.

A Criminal Prosecution of Mr. Gage is Urged.

The State's Attorney Will Bring the Matter Before the Grand Jury.

Further Particulars Regarding Mr. Gage's Property.

Ex-Alderman McAvoy Exonerated by the Finance Committee.

Suggestions Concerning Keeping Public Moneys.

The Moral Aspects of Mr. Gage's Case.

Things were unusually quiet around the City Hall yesterday. His Honor the Mayor was in his office, receiving visitors with his usual urbanity. There were Aldermen bound on advising His Honor, and he received them with the consideration due men occupying seats in the legislative chamber. Candidates were speculating as to their chances for confirmation, and they, too, sought consolation from the Mayor. He gave it them. He is a well of sympathy in such cases. The usual number of applicants were on hand for pardons from the Bridewell. In the Comptroller's office there was extraordinary quietness. Joe Forrest was there wrapped in his toga, and once in a while an Alderman would drop in to inspect the scenery. Mr. Hayes did not come down town, a note having been received, saying he was quite unwell, and summoning the Chief Clerk to consultation at his house. Mr. Farwell went. In the legal bureau there was no special excitement. Judge Norton was not much in the office in the forenoon. The City Clerk's office was the rendezvous for Aldermen who always hang around there when they have nowhere else to go. The capacity of Aldermen for hanging round is something amusing. The Treasurer's office presented nothing strange. Mr. O'Hara was there in the morning, and Mr. Brennan all day, and Mr. O'Hara again in the afternoon. He intends to keep open house, so that any citizen can examine the books and see where the money is.

O'HARA'S DEPOSITS.

So far, he has distributed the cash among the following banks:

Union National	$194,409.69
Hibernian	65,000.00
German National	61,000.00
Third National	80,000.00
Traders' National	15,000.00
Fidelity	31,000.00
Illinois Trust and Savings	20,000.00
Total	$466,409.69

The usual daily memorandum was sent to the Comptroller's office, but the new books have not been opened yet, and may not be for a day or two.

MR. GAGE'S PROPERTY.

The list of his property, as furnished by Mr. Gage himself, is as follows:

"Atwood Farm," so-called, in Riverside, containing 254 acres, valued at $1,250 per acre	$317,500
Two dwellings, Nos. 604 and 606 Michigan avenue, valued at	40,000
Thirty acres in Lyons, Cook County, valued at	25,000
Riverside indebtedness, consisting of bonds and other securities at par value	465,000
One-half interest in the omnibus line of Parmelee & Co., valued at	100,000
Items not enumerated, consisting of personal property, notes, stocks, and accounts, say	100,000

A gentleman called on the Mayor yesterday, however, and stated that the schedule was not complete, to his personal knowledge. He furnished the following items, which may or may not be included in what Mr. Gage calls "items not enumerated." Half interest in a lot on State street; lots in Holstein; house and lot on Wabash avenue; notes and bonds on Gregory Mining Company; $25,000 of *Evening Post* stock; Canada Railroad stock; bank and insurance stock.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

The State's Attorney was yesterday interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter on the subject of the probability of the criminal prosecution of Mr. Gage. He stated that several persons, all of them taxpayers, without any personal prejudice against Mr. Gage, two of them among our most prominent citizens, had called upon him to impress upon him the necessity of a thorough investigation of the Treasury defalcations. They held that the late City Treasurer's position and wealth should not shield him from the operations of the law, and they expected that the Grand Jury would take action in the matter. They stated to Mr. Reed that if he failed to bring the matter before the Grand Jury they would make a formal complaint against him. The State's-Attorney stated that he considers it his duty to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the matter. An attempt it is understood will also be made to indict ex-Comptroller Burley on the ground that he had cognizance of the deficiency in the city funds while the defalcations were going on. As a ground for the indictment of Mr. Burley, reliance is placed upon what Ald. Sherwood knows about the matter.

JUDGE NORTON

said that nothing had been done in consequence of Mr. Hayes not being down at the office. Should Mr. Hayes not come down to the office to-day, Judge Norton, together with the Mayor, will call upon the City Comptroller and arrange matters with him so as to bring matters to a focus as soon as possible.

MR. GAGE'S PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The mental and physical condition of Mr. Gage was reported much improved yesterday, though he was still unable to leave his rooms in the Grand Pacific, even if he had any desire to do so. He has not been seen by any one about the hotel, except his immediate friends, for five days, but it is definitely stated that no apprehensions need be felt as to his final recovery.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

At 3 o'clock the Finance Committee met in the Mayor's office. The meetings of this body have usually been held in an air-tight compartment, and their proceedings have to be guessed at, or given at second-hand from somebody who has been inside. A squad of reporters hang round for hours until the statesmen get through, and as they emerge from the secret chamber, they are grabbed one by one, and pumped. Sometimes the pumping yields news, sometimes it does not, but anyway it is news colored by the bias of the man who tells it. The result is unsatisfactory to everybody. Yesterday the reporters applied for admission, but it was refused, and the business went on without their aid. Besides the Mayor and Finance Committee, there were present ex-Aldermen McAvoy, and Bemis, the brewer. The object of the meeting was understood to be to investigate certain allegations to the effect that Mr. McAvoy, who is also the Mayor's nominee for Commissioner of Public Works, had borrowed money from the City Treasurer when he was a member of the Finance Committee of the Council. The amount borrowed is said to be $35,000, and as Mayor Colvin considered that it would not be proper to appoint on the Board of Public Works a man who was alleged to have used the city money when it was his duty to protect it, he called upon Mr. McAvoy to explain the transaction. That was why the meeting was held.

M'AVOY EXONERATED.

Ald. Heath came out before the meeting was over, and was immediately surrounded by about eleven eager reporters, whom he shook off, however, in a very decided manner. He stated that he had impressed his views on the meeting, and had left to fill an appointment. What the views he had expressed were he declined to state. The loudest kind of oratory was indulged in by many of the Aldermen, and their frantic gestures were faithfully shadowed upon the glass door of the Mayor's sanctum, the shadow of Ald. Schaffner's moustache being particularly imposing. At a few minutes before 6 o'clock the Mayor emerged from his room, and the reporters took possession. It was found out that the sum and substance of the meeting, consisted of speeches by Aldermen Heath and Spalding, who stated the reports in circulation about the ex-Alderman, which they believed to be founded in fact. After hearing the explanations offered by Messrs. Bemis and McAvoy, and after reading the following affidavits, the meeting decided that ex-Ald. McAvoy was not aware of anything being wrong in the Treasurer's office while he was member of the *Finance* Committee, that the transaction with the City Treasurer was not in violation of the charter, and that the ex-Alderman had done nothing which could hinder any member of the Council from voting for his confirmation.

The following are the affidavits presented at the meeting:

OFFICE OF THE DOWNER & BEMIS BREWING COMPANY, CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1873.

To the Finance Committee:

Whereas, rumors have been circulated to the effect that Mr. J. H. McAvoy, while a member of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, had at different times obtained money from the City Treasurer for his own use, directly and indirectly in violation of the city charter, I make the following statement of facts to refute said rumors as false, and without any foundation whatever:

In December, 1871, I acted as agent for Mr. Albert Crosby (who is President of this Company) in the settlement of a large claim against him, which would require a large amount of ready money.

In conversation with him, it was suggested that, as he was one of the bondsmen for the City Treasurer, he could probably obtain money from him on good paper. Accordingly, on the 12th December, 1871, this Company, by Albert Crosby, President, and myself, Superintendent, issued a note payable on demand to Albert Crosby for $25,000, with 10 per cent interest per annum. This note Mr. Crosby negotiated with Mr. Gage, with the understanding, as he informed me, that it should run along indefinitely. This money obtained on this note was received as follows:

Dec. 12, 1871	$10,000
Dec. 20, 1871	10,000
Jan. 6, 1872	5,000
Total	$25,000

Up to Jan. 1, 1872, we had paid over to Mr. Crosby $19,251.26, and on Jan. 13, 1872, I consummated the settlement of the claim against him, and we advanced him $30,000 more, making him owe us $49,251.26, or $14,251.26 more than the amount he had obtained from Mr. Gage. Mr. Crosby at times reduced his indebtedness to this Company, but on Jan. 1, 1873, our balance against him was $32,612.36, and, as we had on the 27th of November previous paid on the note at his request $15,000 to Gage, he owed us $22,612.36 more than the amount due Gage. On the 27th of November, 1872, the amount from Gage was reduced to $10,000. On Jan. 17 and 20, 1873, it was increased to $20,000, and on Oct. 8, 1873, it was increased to $35,000, which was paid when demanded on the 28th of November last. The balance due us by Mr. Crosby on Jan. 1, 1873, of $32,612.36, was not reduced any in reality until July 1, 1873, at which time a dividend became his due. And to prove that this whole transaction was by Mr. Crosby, and that he really had all the benefit of the same, I will say that in the payment of the $35,000 on Nov. 28, when the money was called, we took Mr. Crosby's note for $15,000, money advanced by us on the payment of the same, and we still hold Crosby's note.

I understand that Mr. Gage's check-book shows two checks, Jan. 17 and 20, 1873, $5,000 each, as given to the Downer & Bemis Brewing Company, and J. H. McAvoy, Treasurer. This is quite right.—Mr. McAvoy simply acting as an officer, as agent of this Company to get the money and deposit it, the checks, of course, having to be made so he could indorse them to make them negotiable.

I am sure that Mr. McAvoy has never obtained any money from Mr. Gage for his own use, and the above statement will show that this Company, of which Mr. McAvoy is a member, has also derived no benefit from moneys received from the City Treasurer.

The whole transaction was simply by an arrangement and negotiation of Mr. Crosby, obtained upon the strength of his being one of the personal friends of Mr. Gage. I do not believe that Mr. McAvoy could have obtained money from Mr. Gage for his own use if he had tried to do so.

Mr. McAvoy was not Chairman of the Finance Committee when Mr. Crosby obtained the money from Mr. Gage. Yours very respectfully,

H. V. BEMIS, General Superintendent.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

ALBERT CROSBY.

I, John H. McAvoy, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being first duly sworn, on oath depose and say that I have never either directly or indirectly received any moneys, checks, or other valuable consideration from David A. Gage, late City Treasurer, to be used or applied to my personal profit or advantage.

And further, that any check or memorandum for money or other valuable consideration that may appear in the office of the City Treasurer, where my name was used, the proceeds of which were not applied to my personal use, benefit, or profit, and all transactions with Mr. Gage were for the advantage, benefit, and profit of other persons, for whom I was requested to transact the business.

And further, there being rumors of charges that, in consideration of receiving moneys from Mr. Gage, I signed reports of the Finance Committee covering up irregularities in the Treasury Department, is untrue in every particular. I did not sign any such report. Neither did I know of any such deficiencies in the City Treasury until the recent developments.

Dated Dec. 18, 1873. JOHN H. McAVOY.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, James T. Allen, a Notary Public for the county aforesaid, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, John H. McAvoy, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing affidavit, and states that the foregoing statement, made by him, is true and correct in whole and every particular, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid.

(Seal.) JAMES T. ALLEN, Notary Public.

SALOMON AND FISCHER.

The following is the leading editorial in yesterday's *Staats-Zeitung*:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in its comments on the Gage defalcation, is at least superior to the *Journal*, *Post* and *Times* in that it plainly calls this defalcation a crime, and urges a criminal prosecution. This is certainly something; is much, under the circumstances, and should therefore be acknowledged. But, while THE TRIBUNE lets Gage drop, it has to slap at the *Staats-Zeitung*, and so it says:

"The long screed of the *Staats-Zeitung* against 'whitened sepulchres,' meaning thereby the supporters of Mr. Gage in the late city election, in order to have any other point than that of sheer brutality, must assume that the persons who voted for Mr. Gage knew that he was a defaulter. Not many years ago, the *Staats-Zeitung* had two particular pets in office here,—a Sheriff and a County Clerk. One of them disappeared under circumstances of a painful character, leaving his bondsmen in the vocative. The other went to a Western Territory, and was there implicated in a mysterious disappearance of public funds. Did the *Staats-Zeitung* know, when it supported these men for office, what they intended to do, or might be seduced into doing? To denounce people for supporting or voting for men of good repute because they may afterwards prove unworthy of the trust reposed in them, is the sheerest folly and nonsense. Such a rule would consign the *Staats-Zeitung* to the limbo of whited sepulchres with a vengeance. Those who supported Mr. Gage in the recent election did so with as clear a conscience as any men ever performed any public act. If the facts that are now known had been then known, he would not have got a single vote."

Here is the reply, point by point: The phrase "whitened sepulchres," in Tuesday's *Staats-Zeitung*, referred, as the connection plainly showed, not to those who supported Gage at the last election, but to Gage himself, and such devout Christian hypocrites of his class as Schuyler Colfax and O. O. Howard, who were specifically named. THE TRIBUNE perverts the meaning of our words, apparently in order to lug in a comparison between Salomon and Fischer and Gage.

But they are as much alike as "hawk and handsaw."

Firstly: Salomon performed his official duties in Chicago faithfully; he never stole a cent of public money, but, on the contrary, saved the tax-payers of Cook County the sum of about $200,000 (the unjust assessment of the Board of Equalization in 1868). The tax-payers of Chicago have nothing to do with the Governor of Washington Territory. It is reported that he borrowed $10,000 or $20,000 from the Receiver of Public Moneys to be used in speculating,—which was certainly wrong, though it would not place Salomon on the same footing with Gage; but certainly would put him on the same footing as Blakeley, Sherwin, and others, who had loans from Gage, and none of whom have yet been called his accomplices. But the chief point is that, when the Examiner discovered this deficit in the Receiver's accounts, and demanded that the money should be procured within twenty-four hours, it was actually paid back. Thus the United States has not lost a cent by Salomon. Where, then, does the comparison with Gage come in? If Gage and his friends had acted here as Salomon and his friends did, that is, if they had made good the entire deficit, it is probable that THE TRIBUNE, and it is certain that the *Post* and *Journal*, would have abounded in praises of this "man of honor." The last two papers have already bestowed this title on him, conditioned that he will return the money he has taken.

Secondly, It is certainly true that Fischer disappeared under circumstances which were very painful to his family, but his disappearance had nothing to do with a breach of his official duties. That he "left his bondsmen in the vocative," is a sheer untruth. Not merely did the city lose nothing by Fischer, but it still owes him $2,500, which he has a right to claim any moment. Not only has he taken nothing from the County Treasury, but there is $4,000 standing to his credit, which Sheriff Bradley must pay over so soon as he appears. Since Gage's deficit amounts to $352,703, Fischer's accounts stand $359,203 better; that is, instead of causing public moneys to disappear, he left in the Treasury $6,500 that belonged to him.

Now, since it is THE TRIBUNE that has brought in Salomon and Fischer, we hope it will be fair and honest enough to give its readers the preceding facts.

Again: We are not dealing with things which Gage might have done long after his last election, but with things which he has done for years. That, out of a hundred voters who supported him on the 4th of November, ninety-nine did not know how badly it stood with him, we are willing to believe; but that Mr. Horace White was among them we strongly doubt. Not that we wish to assert that he knew the details of the defalcation; but Mr. White, if questioned under oath, would hardly deny that before the election he had received from other sources nearer to him than the article in the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, the most alarming statements concerning Mr. Gage. Mr. White, if sworn could hardly deny that the opinion that Gage would be ruined if compelled to account to a successor, was much talked over in the circles in which he moved.

What we assert therefore is, that if the editor of THE TRIBUNE had done his duty honestly, (as he certainly would have done, if Gage had been a *Staats Zeitung* man) he could easily have gotten at the truth through his reporters. We do not accuse THE TRIBUNE of knowing all that is known to-day, but that it knew enough to make it regard it as its duty to learn something further. A simple inquiry of the editor of the *Staats-Zeitung* would have put it in possession of the proof of all the charges contained in the articles published. But instead of looking after such proofs, THE TRIBUNE, even eight days ago, when hundreds knew almost all of that which everyone now knows, contented itself with calling our charges "contemptible slanders" and ourselves "cowardly slanderers." Nor has it yet taken back these epithets, which, however, disgrace it alone, and not the *Staats-Zeitung*.

This is our answer to THE TRIBUNE, and now we will wait to see how far their fairness goes in this controversy.

CITY TREASURIES.

The St. Louis *Democrat* speaks as follows of the various systems of keeping public funds:

The large defalcation of the Chicago City Treasurer, David A. Gage, which was reported at length in yesterday's *Democrat*, ought to provoke some discussion as to whether the whole system of our city and county money deposits is not wrong in its fundamental principle.

There are three modes in which cities and counties, having large amounts of money on hand, can arrange about its keeping. The first is to give the Treasurer exclusive and absolute control over the manner of depositing it, and the places where to deposit it, taking a bond from him for the faithful return of the balance in his hands on the end of his term to the city. The second is, that the city or county shall advertise for proposals on the part of banks to receive such public moneys, and award the deposits accordingly, taking the risks themselves, and not allowing the Treasurer to have any responsibility in the matter of depositing. The third is the plan adopted by the United States, that no public corporation should intrust its moneys any private bank, but should itself assume the task and risk of keeping its deposits in its own safes. Under our Federal Government, this last is called the Sub-Treasury system, and was introduced for the very purpose of evading all the risks and losses that must inevitably attend the depositing of large sums in private institutions. The history of our national finances from Jackson's time to the present has amply demonstrated the wisdom of this system so far as it applies to our Federal Treasury.

Let us revert to the first system, the one which has worked such disastrous results in Chicago, and which has been little less expensive to our own city under the Susisky regime, and which, in days long ago, caused the County Treasurer of St. Louis to exhibit a defalcation of several hundred thousand dollars, which his bondsmen had to raise for him. Under this system the Treasurer of a public corporation is burdened with the whole risk of keeping the money. If he happens to have a safe, and keeps $500,000 in it, and the safe is broken open and the money stolen, it is he who suffers the loss, and his securities have to assist him in covering it. Under these circumstances, he naturally prefers to intrust the safe-keeping of the money to other parties, and accordingly he selects different banks, with whom he deposits it. Here, again, he naturally concludes that, if he is held to account for the safe-keeping of the moneys in those banks, he ought to be allowed that percentage (or interest) which banks usually pay to depositors, in consideration of their confidence. His own salary is clearly only for the performance of his duties; the risk that he runs in assuming the safe-keeping of the money is quite a different matter, and requires quite another consideration. Supposing the bank in which he has deposited the moneys intrusted to his charge breaks—he loses the money and has to make good the loss. Hence he very naturally considers that, if he has to take the risks of the loss, he ought also to be allowed the risks of the profits, and this is, in our opinion, the objectionable feature of this system. Like Mr. Gage in Chicago, like Mr. Susisky in our own city, like every one else who is charged with this immense responsibility, every such Treasurer will consider himself justified in using the money intrusted to his safe-keeping to his own use, so that he may be indemnified against any loss he may be called upon to sustain. It is simply a gambling business, and often leads both the Treasurer and the corporation of which he is Treasurer to great disaster.

The second plan is open to two objections. The first one is, that it does not operate effectively. Our St. Louis County Court has made an order inviting proposals for all funds in the hands of the County Treasurer, but Mr. Mathias, our County Treasurer, deposits, nevertheless, just where he chooses. He utterly ignores the order of the court, and the law sustains him in ignoring it; because, taking the risks, he thinks he ought to be allowed to take the profits. The second objection is, that if public corporations, like our City Council and County Court, for instance, should invite proposals for the deposit of the public moneys intrusted to them, the weakest banks would be always on hand to secure those deposits by offers of highest interest. Our municipal corporations would lose infinitely more in one failure than all the interest they might thus secure in many years. Besides, no principle has been more clearly established in all the experience of the late panic, and of previous panics, than that the paying of interest on current deposits is ruinous in its ultimate effects. No bank that pays interest on deposits, which may be drawn out any day, is safe. All the objections that apply to the first plan apply, therefore, to the second one, and make it even worse.

The third plan is substantially the one pursued by the United States in the management of its financial matters. To carry it out here in St. Louis, for instance, a law should be passed directing the Treasurer of the City of St. Louis to keep all the money coming into his hands in a vault, to be built by the city, taking away from him all the responsibility for the money kept in it, but likewise prohibiting him from depositing it anywhere else. Not he, but the city, should be the custodian of the funds, so far as their safe-keeping was concerned; he should be the custodian only of their proper application in payment of genuine vouchers. His bond should cover nothing else; all risks of burglary, fire, &c., should be undertaken and provided for by the city. While merely suggesting this plan for the present, we shall have occasion to discuss its various features at another time.

MORAL ASPECTS OF MR. GAGE'S CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Though I seldom "rush into print," allow me to express myself in your columns on this occasion.

A man who has stood before the community for years as a philanthropist, a man of public spirit; prominent in deeds of charity and mercy; enjoying the confidence of his fellow-men to such an extent that any office at their disposal is his for the seeking, is elected to the office of City Treasurer.

In this position the same confidence that cheered and honored him in private life is continued.

Eminently qualified for the position, he enters upon his duties.

Now, what have the public a right to expect of such a man?

Have they not the privilege of demanding and expecting more of him than of one in whom in private life less trust is reposed?

Did not the late City Treasurer recognize this himself when he paid interest money into the coffers of the city, or was that simply an electioneering dodge?

In answer to the former, cannot we reply yes? To the latter, it may not be safe to hazard a reply.

But in either event, is it not clear that the moral responsibility resting in such a man as we have described, is greater than on one from whom less is expected? It surely is.

Now putting behind him the enormity of his sin, sacrificing a name unblemished, bringing disgrace and dishonor on his family, he deliberately robs the City, betrays his trust, perjures himself and becomes a common defaulter.

Should the public now say "he is not an ordinary rascal, but a man of fine parts and worthy of sympathy and help," or should they say that having "fallen from his high estate" his punishment should be as severe as that of less respected defaulters?

It seems to me the latter, and that any attempt to screen him or pass over the sinfulness of his peculations is but a premium on rascality, and an inducement to those in like positions, who itch for gold, to run the chances and do likewise.

It is rank injustice to send a poor devil, brought up in slums of a great city, to the Penitentiary for stealing a coat to protect himself from the severity of the weather, and allow a man who has had the advantages of education and society to steal his half-million and go free; be the object of pity—looked on as an unfortunate man.

It can be but a sickly sentimentality and a wicked compounding with felony.

Let not our sympathy for the criminal shut our eyes to justice. CONE.

THE CITY MONEYS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The recent developments in relation to our city finances very naturally cause men to think and inquire after ways and means to prevent such fearful catastrophes.

Before Mr. Gage assumed the office, our former Treasurers loaned the funds to banks or otherwise and pocketed the interest. As with the city's growth these sums increased, taxpayers argued that the large interest thus realized by these officials should be covered into the Treasury, less a fair and liberal compensation to the Treasurer. It was also asserted—no doubt truthfully—that these large receipts were often employed, to greater or less extent, as corruption-funds.

When, therefore, on his first election, Mr. Gage proposed to pay the interest into the Treasury, he was greatly applauded for disinterested patriotism.

Every recurring day, however, brings new experience. Among other things we learned that it is not always safe to deposit large amounts of money in banks, and we began to think it were better to put the public money in a place of absolute safety and forego the interest.

No one will question the fact that taxpayers are entitled to all the interest their money will bring; hence the question arises, Is there a way to secure this to the utmost possible limit without detriment to public interest?

We are annually assessed and made to pay our taxes from six to twelve months in advance of the time the money is to be used. Now, it appears to me quite practicable to divide the taxes into four payments, say January, April, July, and October,—thus extending the payments on an average of four months. This would greatly relieve a large majority of taxpayers, and leave them to enjoy the interest on their money for four months longer, which, on the $6,000,000 assessment for the coming year, would amount to the snug little sum of $200,000 at 10 per cent per annum.

Prompt payment could be insured by proper penalties. The Collector should promptly pay over to the Treasurer, and report such payments, and exhibit his vouchers to the Comptroller, who should make an entry of all such amounts,—thus showing at all times the balances that should be in the Treasury.

All contracts made by the city involving payment of moneys should be made with reference to moneys on hand when such payments become due.

Comparatively small balances would be in the hands of the Treasurer at any time, and these liable to be called for at any time,—thus quickly leading to detection of possible peculations.

TAXPAYER.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

THE NEW SCHEDULE OF FREIGHT CHARGES.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Mr. A. Anderson, General Superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, for the purpose of finding out what his company intends to do in regard to the new freight tariff arranged by the Railroad Commissioners for their road, and which is to go into effect on the 15th of next month.

Mr. Anderson stated that, in his opinion, the tariff would have to be approved by the Legislature before it would go into effect. They had no idea of complying with the provisions of the tariff, considering it to be unconstitutional. The law provides that the Commissioners should adopt reasonable maximum rates, but, instead of that, they have made the lowest rates possible, just such rates as a farmer naturally would make. Any railroad complying with the tariff would be bankrupt in less than six months, and, for that reason, railroads would have to fight it to the bitter end. The tariff was made especially for their road, and he had to admit that it was more favorable to them than the roads leading from Chicago West. It seemed as if the tariff had been made especially against Chicago. Railroads were in the habit of making lower rates for long distances, especially from one large city to another, so as to give Chicago merchants a chance to compete successfully with St. Louis and Cincinnati. But, under the Commissioners' tariff, this could not be done, because they provided that a railroad company should not carry freight for long distances for a less amount than for short ones. For this reason their road would be benefited, running as it is between Toledo, O., and St. Louis, which cities, not being in the State of Illinois, could successfully compete with Chicago. Mr. Anderson was of the opinion that the Commissioners know about as much of running railroads as a horse does of Hebrew language.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

The Directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company have created a second mortgage on their property for $25,000,000. It is understood that this mortgage is now recording in about thirty different counties in the States of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, through which the road passes from Buffalo to Chicago. The mortgage, besides covering $4,000,000 floating obligations and $6,000,000 debentures created last season (to meet which $600,000 a year net earnings is pledged for ten years), will provide for $15,000,000 new expenditure on the road and its equipment. It raises the funded debt and capital of the line in equal proportions to $100,000,000, and brings up the question whether the road will be able to earn $8,000,000 a year, including $500,000 a year for sinking fund, for some years to come. It is reported that not more than from four to five millions of their mortgages will be issued at present.

INCREASED PAY.

About a week ago, the managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad reduced the pay of their engineers 10 per cent, having previously reduced the salaries of all other employes of their road the same amount. A few days ago a dispatch from Aurora stated that the engineers contemplated a strike on account of this reduction. This statement was denied by the officers of the road. But there seems to have been so much dissatisfaction among the engineers that it was feared they might strike, and, to prevent this, the Company gave orders yesterday to raise their salaries again to what they were before the reduction was made, and consequently the engineers on that road are happy.

RAFFERTY.

Gov. Beveridge Refuses to Grant Him a Respite.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Small, the indefatigable counsel for the murderer Rafferty, had applied for a supersedeas to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and that the writ had been refused. The Judge, however, advised Mr. Small to apply to the Governor for a respite, so that the application could be made to the full Court in January. The *Journal* of last evening gives the following interview with Mr. Small:

Reporter—It is a fact, then, that you have applied to a Judge of the Supreme Court for a supersedeas, and failed to obtain it.

Mr. Small—Yes, I did. The Judge advised me, however, to apply to the Governor for a respite, and thus bring the case before the full Court, at Springfield.

R.—To which Judge did you apply?

Mr. S.—That I decline to tell. I had rather not have the name of the Judge given, at present.

R.—Was it Judge McAllister?

Mr. S.—It was not. As a matter of delicacy, I did not see fit to apply to Judge McAllister.

R.—As the matter stands, then, though no supersedeas has been granted, do you consider that it has been *refused*?

Mr. S.—I do not so consider it.

R.—Shall you make any further effort for a supersedeas?

Mr. S.—I shall.

At a later hour State's-Attorney Reed was found in the Criminal Court-room, where the following colloquy occurred:

Reporter—Mr. Reed, have you heard the news about Rafferty?

State's-Attorney—No; what is it?

The reporter then proceeded to detail the above facts to the eager State's-Attorney, and inquired:

How do you interpret the action of the unknown Judge in referring Mr. Small to the Governor?

State's-Attorney—It unquestionably means that the Judge, whoever he may be, is unwilling to grant a supersedeas.

Reporter—Do you think any other Judge will grant one?

State's-Attorney—I can't tell positively, but I doubt it. I don't believe any one of them will take the responsibility of interfering again in this case. I guess Rafferty is "gone up." I will at once telegraph to Gov. Beveridge and see if I can learn anything further about the matter.

Whereupon Mr. Reed retired to his office up-stairs and wrote the following telegram to the Governor:

CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1873.

To His Excellency, Gov. John L. Beveridge:

Reporters say Judges Supreme Court refuse supersedeas in Rafferty's case, and you are asked for respite. Answer fully. I hope you will not interfere.

CHARLES H. REED.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Reed last evening to hear the result of his dispatch to the Governor. Mr. Reed stated that he had received an answer from the Governor saying he had refused to grant a respite. This settles Rafferty's case, and unless something extraordinary occurs he will expiate his crime on the gallows one week from to-day.

Testing the Ice—How Some Sioux City Runners Made a Crossing Near Decatur, Neb.

From the Sioux City Journal.

O. A. Smith tells a good story on himself, A. Hale, and George Tappin. They were down on the Missouri bottom, near Decatur, last week, and very anxious to get across the river. The reports which they heard in regard to the strength of the ice were so conflicting that they hesitated to venture upon it for a long time. Finally they procured small boat and made the venture. Tappin pulled on a rope attached to the bow, while Smith pushed at the stern. The object in taking the boat was, in case the ice gave way, to have it handy to take to, and thus save themselves from a watery grave. It was agreed that Mr. Hale—he being a large man—should remain on shore until Smith and Tappin had gained the other bank, when he should follow on his hands and knees. The parties with the boat reached the other side in safety, when Mr. H. struck out as previously arranged. He spread himself out like a bat, in order to cover as much surface as he could, and thus crawled on his belly for half an hour—a very fatiguing process of navigation. At the end of half an hour he had reached midway of the river, when he heard a noise behind him that filled his soul with terror. He thought the ice was breaking up and that he was a goner, sure. He looked around, and there close behind him was a team of horses attached to a load of wood. He sprang to his feet to escape being run over, and lit out for his comrades, who were lying on the ground almost choked with laughter over their groundless fears and Mr. Hale's adventure.

—The annual report of the State Auditor of Ohio, made to the Governor on Friday, shows that the amount of debts of counties, townships, cities, villages, and school districts in Ohio is $20,023,123, an increase over 1872 of $2,442,575. The city debts are 75 per cent of the whole indebtedness, and the debts of Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Toledo, amounting to $10,275,849, or 67 per cent of all debts of cities in Ohio, and more than 50 per cent of the total reported debt. The Auditor recommends the passage of a law providing for the appointment of a special officer, whose duty it shall be to examine into the affairs of every county in Ohio.

PERTEET

No Hopes Left of Life.

A Choice Variety of Confessions.

He Prefers His Lawyer to His Ministers.

Strife Between Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy.

Unavailing Efforts to Get Up a Petition.

Letter from Perteet's Counsel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 18.—Public interest in the miserable felon who is to be hanged here to-morrow has revived. The postponement of the execution somewhat allayed it during the week, but, as there appears to be no very great chance of another interposition of the Executive power, the excitement is considerable.

SUFFERING FROM NERVES.

Since Friday, Perteet has been in a very nervous condition, and has had several fits of convulsions, which have left him prostrate for hours. He has been surly and obstinate at one time, and, on one occasion, absolutely furious while with one of his spiritual advisers. He is treated by Sheriff Arnold and that gentleman's kind-hearted sister with unusual gentleness, being humored in almost every wish. In consequence of this treatment, he has on three several occasions admitted the commission of the crime, once going so far as to minutely describe the circumstances. But the lady declines to divulge any of the confidences reposed in her.

CLERICAL LABORS.

It is her opinion that the efforts of certain clergymen, one of them belonging to Chicago, have contributed to the irritability of, and consequent falsehoods told by, the prisoner. The fact that one gentleman of the cloth came to him with a written statement of the case, and asked his signature to it in the interest of an evening newspaper is now generally known, and severely commented on by the officials of the county and the citizens generally.

HOW THE RESPITE HURT HIS SOUL.

High words were exchanged between Perteet and Mr. Smale, on some spiritual matter, Perteet giving way to his temper, and talking loudly and furiously. When Mr. Smale asked the prisoner when he should call again, Perteet coolly told him that when he wanted him he would send for him. He has also said to the officials that the respite granted him last week had done his soul more harm than good, by reason of the misunderstandings between himself and the ministers. He was, to-day, nervous and depressed. He has written another letter to the Governor, and another appeal to State's-Attorney Reed, and is waiting for a reply with great anxiety.

ALL READY.

To the Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Joliet, he said that he was in readiness for his journey, and would meet his death resolutely. There are so many stories in circulation about his written confession that a word on the subject seems needful.

A HOST OF CONFESSIONS.

Although the public may not regard it as a document of great reliability, he has, under his pillow, a packet which is to be read after his execution, and which will give his version of the horrid business for which he is to hang. A confession is also in the hands of his spiritual adviser. Another packet has been given to the lady who has been so kind to him, and a hint of its contents was carelessly dropped to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE. It is supposed, from this hint, that the desperate creature's intention was first to murder his wife, and subsequently his daughter Lucinda, after which he was to save the State the expense of hanging him, by applying the razor to his own throat. That he failed to complete his wholesale butchery in so commendable a manner is due, it is believed, to the fact that his courage—or whatever brutal instinct was substituted for courage—gave way. If this is the case, the granting another respite would be a pity, as it would rob the annals of crime of a very useful contribution. The theory is not a new one, his counsel, it is said, having entertained it previous to his trial.

HE STILL SHUNS REPORTERS.

So morose and taciturn has Perteet been, that reporters have experienced the utmost difficulty in approaching him. He retires to his cell and conceals his face when addressed by anybody but Mr. Fellows, the Sheriff, Dr. McLeod, or the lady who has befriended him. For this reason, an interview which a reporter of THE TRIBUNE managed to obtain with him was brief and unsatisfactory.

The reporter asked the conventional question, whether he had made his peace with his Maker, to which the prisoner replied, as he had done already to Mr. McLeod, that he was ready to go on his journey.

"What was your difficulty with Mr. Smale?" asked the reporter.

"He came here to run me, and run the whole business, just as he has ever since the trial," was the surly and vindictive reply.

A NEGATIVE MAN.

"Have you made any confession?" was the second conventional query.

"No."

"Are you going to?"

"No."

"Is that on account of Judge Knowlton's advice to you?"

No reply.

"Do you intend to make any remarks at the scaffold to-morrow?"

"No."

"I understand that you have an explanation to make to the world of the unpleasant affair."

"Yes! I have here something that the world can see. They will see then how far I was connected with the commission of the crime. I might have made known some circumstances—from the beginning I might have introduced a history that would have exculpated me to a certain extent, but the facts would have reflected on those who are dear to me."

"What is the nature of these facts?—they might, if they are what you say, save you yet."

"You will see, you will see."

NO FAULT TO FIND WITH HIS LAWYER.

"Does Judge Knowlton know these facts? You surely have not concealed anything from him?"

To which Perteet replied that Judge Knowlton had not been merely a lawyer to him, but a friend, and he took more consolation from his letters than from the visits of the ecclesiastics.

"Nothing," said he, "can make me censure Mr. Knowlton," from which the only inference that can reasonably be drawn is that an effort had been made to secure a word of censure.

NO HOPE.

"Do you," pursued the reporter, "still hope for mercy?"

Perteet replied that he did not, but there was something in his manner that suggested that

The wretch condemned with life to part
Still, still, on Hope relies,
And every pang that rends his heart
Bids expectation rise.

The interview was prolonged somewhat, the reporter endeavoring to elicit from the prisoner what his friends were hoping. He plied him with questions relative to a letter he received from Judge Knowlton yesterday, but Perteet was obstinate, and subsequently grew angry and nervous. The information, however, was indefinitely given by those who understand the case, and attribute it to the earnest efforts making by the Methodist clergy to obtain a commutation of sentence.

A COMPROMISE.

As the case now stands, Perteet is between two fires on the confession business. If he confesses, he snubs Judge Knowlton's theology and advice, and perhaps (so he has been told) injures his chance of commutation. On the other hand, if he doesn't confess the Methodist clergy will cease their efforts on his behalf. He has very happily compromised by not confessing during his lifetime, but by leaving a written confession with two or three people.

ORTHODOXY AND HETERODOXY.

Meanwhile the clergy express their abhorrence of the learned counsel's heterodoxy, as may be understood from the following letter written to Gov. Beveridge:

"JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 15, 1873.

"*To His Excellency Gov. Beveridge:*

"DEAR SIR: I thank you sincerely for sparing the life of Perteet another week. Every right-minded Christian and citizen in this community heartily approves your action. The wretched man desires me to say that he cannot find words to express his gratitude. I trust he will improve the time granted, so that he may be able to meet a shameful but just death with some degree of calmness and resignation. He has made (what he says is) a full and frank confession of his awful crime, the cruel advice of *his counsel* to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The poor wretch, standing on the brink of eternity, was intimidated by his counsel, and it was not until almost the last moment that he burst the fetters with which they sought to bind him, and confessed his guilt. Since the respite, he has more fully unburdened his mind, and consequently feels more resigned. I have steadfastly refused from the first to sign his petition for a commutation, and warned him not to entertain any such hope. I can say to myself that the idea of a commutation never entered my mind when asking your Excellency for a respite, and I think I may say the same of the prisoner. The only object I had in view was distinctly stated in the telegram, and I feel that an approving conscience will go far to extract the poison out of the arrows shot at you by a portion of the public press who referred to this matter. Again thanking your Excellency for your kindness in granting our request, and praying that you may be Divinely guided in the discharge of the duties of your high office, I am, very faithfully,

JAMES McLEOD,

"Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Joliet."

BILL OF FARE.

It is customary to publish the bill of fare of criminals about to die. The public demand it. Perteet, then, ate heartily at noon to-day, partaking of the following choice comestibles: Three big sweet potatoes, half a duck, some oysters, bread and butter in vast quantities,—the whole washed down with tea.

FINAL PREPARATIONS.

The gallows is a relic of barbarism. There seemed to be an idea that the fall of the sand-bags would not be sufficient. Hence some of the flagging has been removed to give them a drop of nine or ten feet. Fears are entertained that this will wrench the poor creature's head off. But the particulars are too disgusting to dwell upon. Experiments with the ghastly affair which has ended the career of only one murderer have not been very successful hitherto, but the mechanical faults are susceptible of remedy.

The execution will take place between 1 and 2 o'clock.

PERTEET CERTAINLY DOOMED.

Some parties were busy in Chicago yesterday getting up a petition to the Governor requesting him to commute the sentence of Perteet. Comparatively few signatures were obtained, and it is not at all likely the Governor could be induced to further prolong the murderer's existence. State's Attorney Reed was again called to use his influence in favor of a commutation, but he resolutely declined. It is, therefore, safe to say that before the sun sets Perteet will have paid the penalty of his brutal crime.

Letter from Judge Knowlton.

WHEATON, Ill., Dec. 16, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Saturday last, you make at least one quotation from a letter mostly written by myself (it not being an accurate copy), published the day previous in your paper.

It is not my object at this time to question your religious opinions as expressed in your article of Saturday, or the propriety or morality of publishing and commenting upon a private letter obtained by any of your reporters or correspondents (as I am informed my letter was) from the possession of the person having its custody, without his knowledge or consent.

But I desire to call your attention, and that of the public, to the fact that you omit very important language in connection with what you have quoted.

Your first quotation is:

Should you be requested by any one, no matter who, to make any confessions, I hope you will be firm in refusing to do so, as it could do you no good in this life or world, or any other. Insist upon your innocence, as you have heretofore done and said under the solemnity of an oath.

Here you stop, when you should, to convey correct impressions of the sense of my letter, have further quoted this:

To declare the contrary now, when your mind may be impaired through nerve-exhaustion, consequent upon anxiety, would be unreliable with me, and a stain upon your memory. Your oaths that you were innocent have been taken when your mind was all right, and in good healthful vigor.

I wish here to say, that I have more confidence in what a man deliberately swears to when there is no question that he is in the full and healthy possession of all his mental faculties, than in what he merely says when his mind is, for aught known to man, impaired by the means suggested in my letter,—or without such impairment, when gazing upon a gallows, which in a few hours he knows he must ascend, and be there inhumanly strangled to death with a rope around his neck.

I will add another difference between my sentiments and what I understand to be yours, which is, that I have no such small conception of a Supreme Being as to suppose that he would treat a poor, agonized, disembodied soul any better because, on the eve of death, he had confessed to another poor mortal something which that mortal wished to hear, even if true, than He would had no confession been made.

Lest I should not fairly interpret what else you were pleased to say as to or upon the subject of the effect of death-approaching confessions, I offer no further comment upon them, but leave the public to form their own conclusions as to whether your views are correct or incorrect.

I will further say, that I am now glad that I wrote the letter in question to the unfortunate Perteet. It seems to have given him some relief.

I would say quite as much and even more (including what I remarked about the opinion of Judge Craig), to you, or any other human being, even though not my client, if I thought it would in the slightest degree relieve the agony of mind produced by the conviction that the man must, by the cold, unrelenting hands of the law and of an executioner, in a few hours be hurled, with convulsive, gurgling breath, into the sublime and awful presence of his God.

J. H. KNOWLTON.

The $70,000 Defalcation of the Treasurer of Leavenworth County, Kan.

From the Leavenworth Times, Dec. 16.

Early on Sunday morning a rumor was prevalent to the effect that George S. Smith, County Treasurer, had admitted a deficiency of $70,000 in his accounts, and had signed over all his property to his bondsmen, William P. Borland, H. W. Gillett, C. B. Brace, Daniel Kinnear, E. Hensley, H. D. McKay, and H. S. Foote. This report was not credited at first, but as the news spread and confirmation began to come in from every point, the doubters began to fall into the line of believers, and there was nothing to do but accept the report as true. Monday came, and with it the details of the defalcation. As early as practicable we interviewed the Deputy in charge of the Treasurer's office (Mr. Smith being sick and confined to his bed), and from him learned the true situation of affairs. It seems that up to two weeks ago, even the Deputy Treasurer and his assistants knew nothing of the defalcation, and the first intimation they had of any trouble was a want of funds for which they could not account. The funds of the Treasury were deposited in the city banks, and properly credited on the books at the Treasurer's office; but when the Deputy, in the absence of Mr. Smith, attempted to draw on the banks, he found, to his surprise, that nothing was due the Treasury. Mr. Halliard, on discovering this state of affairs, at once informed the bondsmen of Mr. Smith. It appears that the money was drawn from the banks by Mr. Smith on his own checks, and that he failed to notify his Deputy of the withdrawal of the funds. Of course no entries were made on the books of the office, and hence the accounts there remained perfectly correct.

The deficiency is estimated to be between $50,000 and $75,000. Mr. Smith is at present quite sick and unable to give the exact amount of his assets, but his bondsmen feel confident that they, with the amount of property turned over, will nearly, if not quite, make up the deficiency. Smith says he has on deposit in a bank of this city between $24,000 and $30,000 in county scrip, and $8,000 in 5-20 United States bonds, but this deposit is nowhere to be found.

Perhaps when the Treasurer recovers he will be able to get track of the missing securities, but at present they are beyond the ken of his bondsmen or those at present in charge of the Treasury.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will be held on Wednesday, and an investigation follow.

Yesterday the bondsmen held a meeting, and at their request Mr. Smith appointed Edward Burr, Deputy-Treasurer, and he takes charge of the office until some permanent change is made.

The Red River Raft.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Dec. 13.

The Washington *Telegraph* of Thursday comes to us with the following announcement:

"The steamer Andrew Ackley, belonging to the Iron Mountain Line, arrived at Fulton yesterday morning. The Ackley came through the channel of Old River, where the raft has been cut away. She is the first steamer that has passed through for thirty years."

Thus the long wished for event has at length occurred. The removal of the raft and the opening of navigation is an announcement honorable to the memory of Lieut. Woodruff, who fell battling for the relief of others during the late epidemic at Shreveport. The navigation of Upper Red River is now open. The Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company have made arrangements with a line of steamers to run above and below Fulton, in connection with the railroad.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Report of the Government Directors.

From the Omaha Republican.

In the report of last year the Directors say: "Probably no equal number of consecutive miles of railway in the United States can be found in better condition." But now they say the road "is in better condition, in many respects, than it was then." A great deal of work was done in 1872 to guard against a recurrence of the snow-blockade. In the last year's report, the Directors say that "the efforts being made by the General Superintendent to prevent a renewal of the snow-blockade, will, in our judgment, if he is allowed to perfect them, prove satisfactory." They now claim that judgment is justified. During 1872-3 but one train was detained twenty-four hours, and few eastern connections were "lost at Omaha during the entire winter."

During the year, 38¼ miles of road have been raised from 1 to 6 feet,—an average of 3 feet. Seventy-five miles of snow-fence, and 4 miles of snow-sheds have been built. It is suggested that these features will be dispensed with by widening of the cuts. There are now 67 miles protected by sheds and fences. Widening these cuts will, it is estimated, dispense with 15 miles of this sort of protection and expense. At the same time that this improvement is going on, the longest and highest trestles are being filled at a comparatively slight expense.

Sixty miles of new iron have been laid, and 500,000 ties replaced—the latter at about half the former cost.

The number of engines is given at 147, the cost ranging from $8,000 to $15,000, making a total in valuation of $1,682,500. On the 30th of August the cars, etc., are given; aggregate valuation, $2,117,250. All reported in good condition. There were 1,150 box, 1,500 flat, 48 dump, 350 hand, 3 derrick, 3 wrecking, 9 mail, 12 baggage, 2 pay, and 2 officers' cars, besides the regular first and second-class coaches and the Lincoln car. At times, 100 more box and 150 more flat cars could be employed. An additional number is being constructed. In the locomotive department, the shops, with dimensions, etc., are given at Omaha, Grand Island, North Platte, Sidney, Cheyenne, Sherman, Laramie, Medicine Bow, Rawlins, Bitter Creek, Green River, Evanston, and Ogden. Machinery and condition pronounced good, and capacity apparently sufficient.

The water stations are given; mode of supply, etc., and the Company is complimented upon its exertions and success in the search for springs, and in boring artesian wells. There are 75 water-stations, averaging some 13¼ miles apart. Seven are supplied by artesian wells, the aggregate cost of which is $52,113.74; 7 self-feeding, 23 by wind-mills, and 38 by hand.

Parties operating in coal on the line of the road express a willingness to furnish coal to the railroad company at from $2 to $3 per ton. The price now nominally paid to the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company is $3.50; the difference between this and the contract price, as set out in our report of last year is, we are informed, held in abeyance for adjustment at some future time. The Coal and Mining Company claims full contract price, which, as we are informed, reliably we doubt not, amounted on the 31st of July last, to a balance due to said Company of $1,075,596.97, while the balance due at that date at the nominal price of $3.50 was $263,382.15, leaving a balance of $812,214.85, not a dollar of which, in our judgment, should ever be paid. And we are firmly of the opinion that an entirely new policy with respect to the fuel deposits along the line of the road, should be adopted, both as to the supplies for the Company and for general consumption."

The total earnings for the year ending June 30, were $9,633,965.09; for the preceding year they were $7,959,614.29; increase, $1,638,350.80. The operating expenses for the year are $4,697,999.56; for the previous year, $4,300,816.94; increase, $397,182.62. Increase, in net earnings, $1,283,768,18. A much greater increase is anticipated next year.

It is claimed that the road "is a completed road within the meaning of the acts of Congress providing for its construction."

The land sold to Oct. 31 amounts to 799,7?? acres, at an average of $4.50 per acre, aggregating $3,595,460.

The report says "The Government has stopped certifying bonds to the Company. The Company is selling uncertified lands to settlers and others at prices averaging $4.50 per acre. Some of the lands sold are paid for in land-grant bonds of the Company. The bonds, when thus received, are canceled, and the debt of the Company reduced in corresponding amounts. Some are sold for part of the price paid in cash, with balance on time, bearing interest. In either event, the Company gets a present pecuniary benefit. Still, the lands thus sold are not subject to taxation. We suggest that some remedy ought to be provided for this anomalous case." They favor a certification of the lands.

The report further states that a liberal management, especially in the freight department, would bring the annual earnings up to $12,000,000 within two years. This is the closing paragraph: "The safety of the Government investment depends on the future of the road, and we cannot urge too strongly, that some means be devised for a localization of the executive power of the Company."

Mr. Colfax in a New Role—His Experience in Taking Care of Inebriates.

From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, Dec. 1?.

Mr. Colfax is almost as well known as an advocate of the cause of Temperance as he is of the principles of the Republican party, and there are few sections of the country where the people have not heard his earnest efforts in the cause which he has espoused so warmly ever since his early teens. Last Friday Mr. Colfax had another opportunity to put his preaching into practice. While at work in his library, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, his wife came to him and said there was a man lying in the road opposite their residence who was to all appearance dead. The day was extremely chilly, with a cold rain falling. Mr. Colfax hurried out and found the man not exactly dead, but dead drunk. He was wet through, his clothes were covered with mud, and he was as entirely oblivious of things terrestrial as if he had imbibed from the same bottle with Vilkins' Dinah. The delivery wagon of Knoblock, Chapin & Co. happening along just then, Mr. Colfax hailed the driver, the body was lifted into the vehicle, and mounting the seat with the driver, Mr. Colfax started out to find, if possible, where the man lived and take him home. The first halt made was in front of the Knoblock store where a crowd soon gathered, and from some of them it was ascertained that the victim of tanglefoot lived somewhere in the vicinity of College Grove, over a mile away. The vehicle was started in that direction, and when in the vicinity of College Grove, Mr. Colfax began his inquiries for the man's residence, and, after over an hour's search, found it in the woods some distance beyond College Grove. The members of the family were greatly alarmed, at first, thinking that the husband and father was dead, but after ascertaining that he was only drunk they were as greatly surprised to think that our distinguished townsman should have gone to the trouble of bringing him home. Mr. Colfax warned them of the great danger the man was subject to in getting drunk, and having so far to travel on a road quite unfrequented in places, and particularly during the inclement season.

John Bright on the Domestic Use in England of Indian Corn.

ROCHDALE, Oct. 1?, 18??.

DEAR SIR: I duly received your interesting letter of 28th April last, and have submitted it to Mr. Buckmaster, who has been giving lectures on cooking at South Kensington (at the International Exhibition), and have asked him to consider how far anything can be done on the subject of the use of Indian corn in this country. Hitherto nothing has been done, and there are difficulties in the way which it will take time to overcome. The greatest difficulty is that which attends all new things—the indisposition of the people to give a favorable or even an impartial attention to what is new. The chief hindrance to the use of Indian corn has always been the want of knowledge as to the various modes of cooking it. I speak now of those who are favorably disposed toward it. There must be men and women in this country who are familiar with this branch of cookery as practiced with you; or, if not, it would not be difficult to engage some American man or woman cook who would undertake to instruct in it. I shall probably see Mr. Buckmaster again when I go up to London, and I shall urge him, and those with whom he is associated, to arrange for some provision by which all that is known in the States with respect to Indian corn may also be known in this country. We have always to import a large portion of our food, and it seems very strange that an article of such great consumption with you should be so little favored or known among us.

I cannot say more on the subject now, but I will not forget it, or your letter upon it. I am, very respectfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

MR. JOHN H. OSBORNE, 5 Merchants' Exchange, Cincinnati.

THE COUNCIL.

Rehm and Klokke Laid Over.

Communication from the Comptroller.

A Plan for Meeting the Maturing Obligations of the City.

A Change in Its Way of Doing Business Necessary.

No Action Had in the Gage Matter.

The Corporation Counsel to Report as to the Liability of the Bond Given.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, Mayor Colvin in the Chair. All of the Aldermen were present but Messrs. Hildreth, Clark, Kehoe, Cleveland, and Mahr.

THE POLICE NOMINATIONS.

Ald. Schaffner, in presenting the report of the Committee on Police, recommending the confirmation of E. F. C. Klokke as Police Commissioner, and Jacob Rehm as Police Superintendent, said he had obtained an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, to the effect that there was no doubt as to Mr. Rehm's eligibility for the position. He hoped that the Council would take action at once, on these nominations, to the end that the Police Department might be at once put in working order.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel was read.

Ald. Schaffner moved to concur in the Committee's report and confirm the nomination of Jacob Rehm.

Ald. Quirk moved that the report be laid over and published. This was done, and the same disposition was made of the report of Mr. Klokke's nomination.

FISH-INSPECTOR AND WEIGHER.

The Committee on Markets reported favorably on the confirmation of F. Brown as Fish-Inspector, and Miles Kehoe as City Weigher. A minority of the Committee only reported in favor of Mr. Kehoe. Ald. Stout explained that a majority of the Committee had refused to recommend confirmation.

Ald. Dixon objected to the reception of a minority report, and it was withdrawn. A majority of the Committee signed the report, and it was laid over.

INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS.

Ald. Woodman offered the following, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

WHEREAS, The City Treasurer, Daniel O'Hara, published a letter a few days before his election, that he would pay interest on all city moneys held by him; and

WHEREAS, The City Charter provides that the City Treasurer shall not loan the city money; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Council that he has no more right to receive interest from the banks than from individuals, and that the city ought not to require interest from the City Treasurer on any of the city's money held by him as such Treasurer.

CONDITION OF THE CITY TREASURY.

The following communication from S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller, was then read:

In the present important juncture in the affairs of the city, the undersigned felt it to be his duty to take the oath of office on the 16th inst., although the condition of his health was, and is, such that, for some little time, it will be impossible to perform much labor, and it is beyond his power at this time to make so full and thorough a report upon the financial condition of the city as is would wish to do, but he is only able to make a few suggestions, and present a few resolutions for the consideration and action of the Common Council, which, if adopted, in his opinion, will do much to simplify the situation and prepare the way for relief. I am informed by the Treasurer's report to-day, that the actual amount of cash in the Treasury is $468,-687.82, which is $597,385.82 less than the amount which should be in the Treasury if the late Treasurer had paid over in full. This balance may be increased a few thousand dollars by collections from checks. About $130,000 of this deficiency consists of money said to have been deposited in the Second National and Manufacturers' Banks, both of which have suspended payment. The remainder of this deficiency in money said to have been covered by Mr. Gage in violation of law. I have received from him a proposition, a copy of which is herewith submitted, and which proposition, with all the accounts between the city and Mr. Gage, I have submitted for their decision, to the Mayor and Finance Committee, in accordance with Secs. 7 and 30, Chap. 5 of the City Charter. I will remark that the statement of account made by Mr. Gage is not correct, inasmuch as it treats the amount in the suspended banks as a cash item, and does not include such claims as the city may have against him for interest, and profits made by the use of the trust moneys in his hands. The city is, therefore, left with only $468,687.80 in the Treasury, within a few days of the maturing $60,000 of the principal and $468,000 of the interest on our bonded debt. We have probably enough money to the credit of water loan account to pay the interest on the water bonds. For the remainder of the maturing debt and interest, no provision has been made, except the authorizing of $2,000 in new bonds, which have not yet been accounted of disposed of. Besides, there is a large floating indebtedness for borrowed money, amounting to about $,500,000, maturing in the course of ninety days, or thereabouts. The immediate available resources of the city are the money in the Treasury, $468,-687.80; certificates of tax sales amounting to about $560,000, which should be converted into cash as soon as possible without loss to the city. In addition to these, and by far more important, is the tax levy for 1873, not yet made or collected. From the proceeds of this levy must come the means of payment of the liabilities of the city. The appropriations for which this levy must be made amount to $6,062,847.27. After the amount of the levy is determined upon by the Common Council, which requires at least three weeks, more or less, to carry out the figures upon the last accounts, I cannot urge too strongly the importance of an immediate decision of all the preliminary matters, and the passage of the ordinance levying the taxes of 1873.

A practice has come to prevail in the management of our city affairs of expending the moneys appropriated long before they are collected, which, at this time, is one of the chief causes of our embarrassment. This portion cannot be completely changed at once, as there are monthly pay-rolls for the employes of the city which should always be met promptly, and necessarily have to be met, to a considerable extent, in advance of the collections of the moneys appropriated.

A practice has also grown up of issuing warrants upon the Treasurer payable out of particular funds which have no moneys standing to their credit, and usually paying them out of other moneys in the Treasury, which are prohibited by law, under heavy penalties, from being used for any such purpose. As a result of this practice, it appears by the Treasurer's balance sheet, that there is standing to the credit of various funds (most of them special funds) the amount of $2,393,295.26, while the actual amount of cash in the Treasury, according to the books was $965,780.81.

This practice must be abandoned. I cannot pursue it consistently with my idea of the obligation of my official oath, nor do I think that the Treasurer can safely pay any warrant on a particular fund, unless there be to the credit of that fund at least the amount of the warrant. The way to accomplish this result, will be found in the charter. But the difficulty arises, in the use the moneys of the city, to prevent the waste, and the destruction of her credit, and untold injury to all her interests, when that money belongs to special funds which cannot be drawn upon for any such purpose.

The answer is, that the way out of the difficulty is also pointed out in the charter, in Secs. 18 and 19, page 5, which is by authorizing the deposit of city moneys without regard to the fund to which they belong, with such bank or banks as will make the payments required to be met, and give proper security for the safekeeping of the money in their hands. This plan is embodied in the resolutions submitted herewith, and the emergency in our affairs, in my judgment, requires its adoption at this time.

I conclude this communication by saying that Chicago has all the elements of municipal credit and of general prosperity, in my judgment, than any other city of equal population in the world. I am aware that her difficulties will prove but temporary, if correct principles of economy are applied in the management of her affairs.

There can be no comprehensible form until the end of the fiscal year, by which time, through the repeal of the legislation fastening high salaries upon the city, and the application of the rule that the city shall pay no more for services or work of any kind than should be paid by a prudent business-man, and of another rule to defer public works until the money is in the Treasury to pay for them, great and essential relief may be expected.

A POLICY RECOMMENDED.

The resolutions accompanying the above report are as follows:

Resolved, &c., 1. At any time within twenty days preceding the maturity of any of the indebtedness of the city, or of any of its interest-payments, by the terms thereof will become due and payable in the City of New York, the Treasurer shall, upon the order of the Mayor and Comptroller, with the approval of the Finance Committee, deliver to the Comptroller, in exchange on New York, to be approved by the Mayor and Finance Committee, payable to the order of the Mayor and Comptroller, such portion of the city moneys as shall be designated in said order, including the amount of interest and principal so maturing in New York, and the Comptroller shall immediately remit the same to such bank or banks in the City of New York, to be approved by the Mayor and Finance Committee, as shall undertake to pay for the city said indebtedness or interest-payments, or any part thereof.

And said moneys shall be deposited with said bank or banks, upon such conditions as shall be agreed upon between the Mayor and Comptroller and the bank or banks receiving the same, upon the execution and delivery by such bank or banks of such bonds or securities for the safe-keeping of the same, as the Mayor and Comptroller and Finance Committee shall approve.

Provided, however, That such deposit may be made upon the conditions and with the bonds and securities aforesaid, with any bank or banks in the City of Chicago, which will furnish good sight-exchange on the City of New York, to be approved as aforesaid, for the payment of such maturing indebtedness and interest.

At any time within twenty days preceding the time for making of any monthly payments of the employes of the city, or after the time of making the same, if the same be unpaid, if, in the judgment of the Comptroller and Finance Committee, it shall be necessary or advisable, the Treasurer shall, upon the order of the Mayor and Comptroller, deliver to the bank or banks named therein such amount of the city moneys as shall be designated in said order, not exceeding the amount of such payments, to be immediately deposited upon such conditions as shall be agreed upon, in such bank or banks, to be approved by the Mayor and Finance Committee, as shall undertake to furnish the city the money to meet such payments, upon the execution and delivery by such bank or banks of such bonds or securities for the safe keeping of the same as the Mayor and Finance Committee shall approve.

Moneys deposited as aforesaid shall be kept to the credit of the City of Chicago, and shall be drawn upon the order of the Treasurer, countersigned by the Mayor and Comptroller, at such time as shall be agreed upon in that behalf, and shall be immediately placed with the other moneys in the City Treasury.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.

Accompanying the communication was a schedule of the property proposed to be turned over to the city by Mr. Gage.

Ald. Richardson moved that the communication be not received. It was high time that the Council knew something of the standing of Mr. Gage. It was first necessary to first make a demand upon his bondsmen to make the money good, so that there could be no quibbling. He would like to know whether the bondsmen proposed to back down or not. Before the Council did anything it was necessary to know the status of these bondsmen, so that there could be no equivocation. Then let Mr. Gage make a sworn statement of his property, and not pick out a few items.

Ald. Campbell was of the opinion that the Council should take no action in the premises, but it should first be considered by the Corporation Counsel.

Ald. Richardson moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to report at the next meeting of the Council the city's standing with reference to Mr. Gage.

Ald. McGrath said the Council had nothing to do with it. The Comptroller must proceed in the matter.

Ald. Richardson said this was just what he wanted the Corporation Counsel to determine by his opinion.

Ald. McGrath hoped the matter would not be referred to the Finance Committee. Immediate action should be taken. He hoped it would be laid over and published, and made the special order of Monday evening.

Ald. Dixon said that the resolutions contemplated giving the Mayor, Comptroller, and Finance Committee unlimited power to make temporary loans.

The Mayor said it was evident that Ald. Dixon did not understand the resolutions. No such thing was contemplated.

Ald. Campbell moved that the resolutions be adopted, in order that the Comptroller might be at once empowered to proceed at once to raise the money necessary to meet the debt maturing in January.

Ald. Dixon withdrew the motion to refer,

Ald. Moore moved to waive engrossment and pass the resolutions.

Ald. Cullerton moved to lay over and publish, and make them the special order for Monday evening.

Ald. Richardson insisted upon his motion instructing the Finance Committee to report upon Mr. Gage's defalcation Monday night.

Ald. Moore said the matter was now in the hands of the Comptroller, who had not asked for the assistance of the Common Council.

Ald. Richardson said it was reported that Mr. Gage's bondsmen would not make good the deficiency, and that Mr. Gage proposed to turn over a lot of green beech wood in payment of his deficiency. He wanted to know something about what was proposed to be done.

The Mayor suggested that the Comptroller had given a full report of the condition of the accounts.

Ald. Richardson replied that it was reported that the Finance Committee had held conferences with Mr. Gage and his bondsmen.

Ald. Schaffner said that the Finance Committee had done nothing of the kind. The matter was in the hands of the Comptroller, and he, for one, did not propose to put his foot in it.

Ald. Dixon said that, by the terms of the charter, Mr. Gage still had thirty days to make good the deficiency.

THE BONDSMEN.

Ald. Richardson submitted the following, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to make a legal and proper demand upon the bondsmen of the late City Treasurer, David A. Gage, that they make good to the City of Chicago the deficiency in the account of said Gage with the city, and report to this Council at the next regular meeting.

The Council adjourned.

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

The following is a report of the letter-carriers, money-order business, and stamp department in the Chicago Post-Office for the last month:

Carriers employed	181
Delivery trips daily	325
Collection trips daily	310
Mail letters delivered	1,161,289
Local letters delivered	194,619
Postal cards	87,418
Newspapers, &c., delivered	262,409
Letters returned to the office	16,670
Letters collected	1,848,728
Postal cards	169,628
Newspapers, &c., collected	262,183
Total postage on matter put in the office for local delivery, either by carrier or the office	$ 4,742.32

MONEY-ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Number of money-orders issued	2,518
Amount of money-orders issued	$ 54,824.21
Number of money-orders paid	30,795
Amount of money-orders paid	$413,995.92

BRITISH MONEY-ORDERS.

Number of orders issued	200
Amount of orders issued	$ 6,041.80
Number of orders paid	49
Amount paid for orders	$ 855.39

GERMAN MONEY-ORDERS.

Number of orders issued	168
Amount of orders issued	$ 4,661.80
Number of orders paid	70
Amount of orders paid	$ 1,829.56

SWISS MONEY-ORDERS.

Number of orders issued	26
Amount of orders issued	$ 906.35

STAMPS.

Received from the sale of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes	$ 25,346.66

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE POOR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Many and various projects are being discussed, and much is being urged, with intent to provide employment for the poor during the coming months of winter,—which is undoubtedly proper and commendable; but it strikes me that the ardor of our zeal may defeat the object in view for want of a proper discrimination in the selection of the subjects.

The fall exodus of the summer's floating influx of labor-population should leave but little more in the city than could find a fair demand for their labor during the interval of winter, and I hold it to be the duty of our citizens to employ, during that season, only men who are permanent residents, and have families depending for their support upon the proceeds of the day's work. I believe we violate our duty as good citizens, and entail great suffering on the poorer class, by retaining in our employment during winter non-resident unmarried men, when hundreds with large families to provide for are seeking for work.

The principal sources of employment in this city are gas-works, water-works, sewer-works, building, and stevedoring. These works can only be carried on during the summer-months, and an immense force of itinerant labor is usually then put on. Now, to provide for the winter we have packing-houses. It seems to me that a very large force could also be advantageously worked in cleansing out our sewers. It is an established fact that, in many localities, their filthy and putrescent condition renders them a dangerous and alarming nuisance. No reflection whatever is intended on the parties having such work in charge; but so vital a necessity should be attended to, and what better time could be chosen than the winter to do such work? One thing is certain: many must be provided for the coming winter; charitable organizations will be sorely pressed; and it is better to provide work for the poor, so that they can maintain themselves, than to pay taxes to maintain them in idleness. And, as before observed, a large number could be profitably employed to the city by cleansing out the sewers in the winter; and I would respectfully suggest the matter to Mayor Colvin and the Common Council for consideration.

D. J.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE COURTS.

State and County Taxes for 1873.

Important Bills Filed to Test the Validity of the Assessment

And the Legality of the Railroad-Aid Law of 1869.

The Cases Taken at Once to the Supreme Court.

Patent Suits Decided---Bankruptcy Items.

Pursuit of an Illegal Constable.

A NEW PHASE OF THE TAXATION CONTEST.

A new step was taken yesterday in the struggle against the valuations made by the State Board of Equalization. The bill in the Republic State Life-Insurance Company case was chiefly directed to the illegality of the acts of the State Board, acting without restraint and making rules of their own, which were alleged to be entirely arbitrary, and from whose decision there could be no appeal.

Four suits were begun yesterday in the Circuit Court, in which an entirely new ground of attack was taken. Without giving seriatim the allegations of each bill, we give an abstract of the charges made. After setting out the assessment of the property, whether personal or real estate, the mode of operation of the Assessor, the equalization by the County Board, steps which are too familiar to need further specification, the bills set out that the State Board raised the equalization thus equalized, in the case of real estate 107 per cent, and in the case of personal property 68 per cent, and in these valuations were certified by the Auditor to the County Clerk as the basis on which the taxes were to be extended and collected. It is charged that the assessments by the Town Assessor were the only legal assessments; that they were the only valuations made by any person or persons elected or authorized by law to make any basis on which to assess taxes for the year 1873, for State, county, or park purposes. The assessment by the Town Assessor is still unimpeached; its truth is not denied; it has been sworn to as showing the fair cash value of the taxable property; the officers who made such valuation are unimpeached; no complaint has been made against them for malfeasance; no allegations brought of any crime, and no indictment has been found against them.

Again, if the taxes are collected on this increased basis, part will be paid to the State, part to the county, and part to the town, and a multiplicity of suits must be brought to recover the illegal excess. The Collectors will not be liable for executing the warrant, because it will not appear on its face to be void for irregularity. The State taxes will be wholly lost, because an action cannot be brought against it. The valuation made by the Auditor is 2 7-10 mills on the dollar for general appropriations for State purposes, and nine-tenths of a mill tax for the school fund, or 27 cents on each $100 for State taxes, and 9 cents for school tax. The aggregate valuation of the property of the State by the enhanced valuation is $1,330,501,611. If 7½ cents on each $100 be levied for school tax, it would produce $997,876.20, sufficient for the State school fund. Nineteen cents on each $100 would produce $2,-527,593.04, more than sufficient for the general expenses of the State, or a total tax of 36½ cents on each $100 valuation, whereas the levy cannot exceed or be made is 36 cents—an excess of 9½ cents on each $100. The amount which the Auditor has attempted to levy besides the school tax, is $2,000,000 for appropriations and $1,500,000 for the payment of other demands on the State Treasury, and, in counties which owe railroad aid debts, the Auditor is levying about $1,000,000 for the payment of said debts, in addition to the general tax levy of 36 cents, and the Auditor is thus levying double the sum levied by law, for the purpose of paying demands on the Treasury in violation of his power, and in defiance of the Constitution.

Three of the suits are for an injunction, the fourth for a mandamus. Hamilton M. Walrath files his bill against P. M. Cleary, the Collector of South Chicago, to prevent him attempting to collect taxes on the enlarged valuation, alleging he owns lands on Calumet avenue. William Brose filed his bill against Herman Lieb to prevent him from extending taxes on any other basis than that of the Town Assessor's calculation, and J. M. Adsit, whose property was personal, brought his suit against both County Clerk and Collector, to prevent the one from extending the other from collecting taxes on the new valuation.

Dayton S. Morgan filed a petition praying for a mandamus instead of an injunction setting forth the same material allegations; and alleging that whereas he has made a demand on the County Clerk to extend the taxes on the old valuation and been refused, he has no other remedy in the premises whereby he can pay all his legal taxes, he is compelled to ask for a mandamus to compel the County Clerk to extend the taxes on the valuation of the Assessor.

The cases were, when filed, taken to Judge Farwell. A formal demurrer was entered and sustained in the case of Walrath and Brose, and complainant electing to stand by the demurrer, the cases were dismissed for want of equity. From this order an appeal was asked and obtained on filing a bond for $250 in each case. The case of Morgan was not argued. In the case of Adsit, which presented some different features, a temporary injunction was granted. By this means the cases are at once brought up before the Supreme Court. The facts being admitted by this demurrer, the whole case can be determined at once, and a double hearing saved. There is a determined resolve to test in the quickest possible manner the legality of the acts of the State Board of Equalization, and, if possible, to have the matter decided so as not to interfere with the levy of the tax for the present year.

THE CLINTON WIRE-CLOTH PATENT CASE.

A decision was made yesterday by Judge Drummond, in the case of the Clinton Wire-Cloth Company against W. A. Jones et al. It was decreed that the reissue-patents Nos. 4,462, and 4,463, for improvement in painting wire-cloth, granted to the complainant as Assignees of Charles H. Waters, be declared good and valid patents, and that the defendants have infringed the same; that complainants recover from them all gains and profits made from the infringement, and all damages sustained by the Company; that a reference to the Master be had, to assess these damages, and that an injunction be granted according to the prayer of the bill.

THE TANNER BRAKE PATENT CASE.

Judge Drummond gave a decision yesterday on the exceptions taken to the report of the Master, in what is known as the Tanner Brake Patent case. They were principally that the damages, $400 a year per car, were excessive, and the mode of assessing them erroneous. The exceptions were all overruled. The decision is not written out, but will be in a few days.

THE NORTH DOOR OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

In the case of Henry B. Monroe against Chambers et al. a motion was argued before Judge Farwell yesterday morning to dissolve the injunction issued in the case. The bill was filed about three weeks ago by Monroe, to restrain a sale under a trust deed, which was advertised to take place at the north door of the Court-House, meaning the Old Court-House on Washington and LaSalle streets, while the advertisement stated the New Court-House on the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets. The Judge refused to dissolve the injunction, being somewhat in doubt as to the question, and preferring to leave it in statu quo until the final hearing of the case.

The question is a rather fine one, and seems to have but little equity in it. The bill in the present case acknowledges that the note, to secure which the trust deed was given, was overdue and unpaid, and it is probable that many more cases will come up under the kindly sunshine of this ruling.

INJUNCTION AND NE EXEAT WANTED.

Louis J. Holtzman, Edward Walden, Christian Koehh, and Alexander Whitten filed a bill in the Superior Court against John J. Farrell, Harry L. Salisbury, George C. Paton, A. F. Roebuck, Thomas Driscoll, P. A. Upham, Theodore N. Graham, and Charles Smiley. They allege that they, with J. J. Farrell, formed a partnership in the liquor business in July, 1873. It was soon after dissolved and a new one made between Holtzman and Farrell, they assuming the old firm debts. In October, Farrell agreed to retire, if Holtzman, Walden, and Koehn would release him from all liabilities, he agreeing to make over certain book debts and notes due from the other defendants in this suit, amounting to about $4,000. Complainants charge that Farrell has not kept this agreement, but has induced the other defendants to pay or transfer to him their debts due the old firm. This, they charge, is contrary to equity, and ask an injunction to prevent him from collecting or disposing of what, if anything, he has collected, and for a writ of ne exeat, to prevent him from leaving the State. An injunction is also asked against the other defendants, to restrain them from paying any amount to him. It was issued on filing a bond of $500.

BILL FOR INJUNCTION.

Petillon Brothers filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against the well-known firm of W. T. Noble & Co., for an injunction and relief. Complainants allege that last spring they engaged a room at the Grand Pacific Hotel for a barber shop, and employed the defendants to fit it up with the mirror-cases, cup-cases, toilet-cases, counters, desk, and ticket register. For this they were to pay $5,626, $1,500 during the progress of the work, and the remainder on time, secured by notes and a chattel mortgage on the fixtures. After commencing the work defendants refused to go on unless they were paid $2,000 during its progress. A subsequent modification of the contract was made, by which they were to receive this amount. The job was to be finished by the 15th of May, in time for the grand opening of the hotel. The work progressed slowly, and May passed, but it was not done. Hoping to accelerate the work, complainants paid the $2,000, and gave a mortgage and eight notes for $400 each, and one for $300, payable thirty days apart. The June Jubilee came, and still the contract was not finished, nor is it done yet, and W. T. Noble & Co. refuse to complete it. Petillon Brothers think they have sustained at least $2,000 damage. They have paid all but $1,500 on the work, and now file their bill stating that Noble & Co. threaten to foreclose the chattel mortgage, and ask that they be restrained, that the mortgage be declared discharged and the notes paid, on account of the failure of consideration by reason of the non-fulfillment of the contract. An injunction was accordingly issued under a bond for $1,500.

NOTICE.

After Wednesday there will be no further jury trials in the Superior Court. Judges McRoberts and Murphy will hear causes submitted to them without jury on proper notice given on or before Wednesday next.

REVIEWS FROM LAWYERS.

In the Circuit Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Francis C. Russell, while trying to make himself understood on a motion, was told to sit down. He persisted in explaining, and was immediately fined $20. A reduction of 50 per cent was made and he allowed to get off on payment of $10.

Mr. William P. Black also met a similar fate. As he was examining a witness, another sitting by said the statement the first made was false, and Mr. Black so far forgot himself as to seize a law-book and hurl it at him, striking him on the shoulder. Mr. Black afterward, however, apologized handsomely to all present, and to Judge Murphy, who, in consideration of the circumstances, said he should fine him the smallest amount he could, which would be $25.

THE CONSTABLE WAR AGAIN.

John Schoemaker filed a bill yesterday in the Criminal Court against William Swinburne, to show cause why information in the matter of a quo warranto should not be filed against him. Schoemaker says Swinburne has for six months been acting as Constable, and usurping that office. A rule was made on the defendant to show cause by the first day of next term why such information should not be filed.

THE CONDEMNATION SUIT IN CICERO.

A petition was filed by the Town of Cicero to assess the damages for opening Austin avenue through the lands of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Thomas R. Coward commenced a suit for $5,000 against James Walsh.

The Manufacturers' National Bank brought an action against John Collier, claiming $2,000.

A judgment by default for $2,520 was rendered in favor of Henry C. Moore et al., against R. M. Whipple.

The Winona Deposit National Bank recovered judgment by default against the Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Co. for $284.79; against John M. Snyder et al. for $284.79, and against William E. Smith for $884.21.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Henry Lester filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday. His assets are only clothing, and his liabilities $40,000 to $50,000. The matter was referred to the Register.

The case of Ebenezer G. Wolcott was referred to Register Hibbard for a final report, and the motion for a new trial overruled.

J. W. Butler & Co. filed a petition against the Brightside Company, claiming an account for merchandise amounting to $276.60, and alleging that it allowed its property to be taken on legal process, and had also made a voluntary assignment of its property. The Company was adjudicated bankrupt by confession, and a warrant issued returnable Jan. 23, 1874, and George W. Campbell appointed provisional Assignee.

James R. Cole filed a petition against James Farson and Robert B. Farson, claiming the amount of three notes, aggregating $1,111.99. A rule to show cause was issued.

J. V. Farwell & Co. filed a petition in bankruptcy against Eben E. Sherwood and J. A. Austin, of Woodstock, alleging a balance of account due them, amounting to $1,028.73, and charging that Sherwood has fraudulently left the State, and that they are about to dispose of the stock. A rule to show cause, provisional warrant of seizure, and warrant of arrest were issued.

Edwin Rogers, of Chicago, filed a voluntary petition. His liabilities are about $20,000, and his assets $120.

David A. Coe filed a voluntary petition to be adjudicated a bankrupt, and the matter was referred to Register Hibbard.

COUNTY COURT.

Assessment rolls Nos. 343 to 403, inclusive, to which no objections have been made, of the City of Chicago, were ordered to be confirmed.

The final account in the estate of M. J. McGaren was filed, and the administrator discharged.

The claim of John W. Kennicott for $2,632.25 was allowed against the estate of W. P. Emerson.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Albert L. Hallaway plead guilty to three indictments for forgery for issuing policies of insurance and giving receipts in the names of the agents, when he had no authority. He was remanded for sentence.

The case of "Nick" Geary was continued until to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Stephani, Manheimer & Hart brought suit for $1,200 against Ernst Sadler and Ernst Riedel.

Clark & Raffen began suit in action for $3,000 against George L. Batchelder and John Whitney.

John Samuels sued Benjamin Lindauer, Myer Lindauer, and Ulrich Rohrback, in trespass, claiming $10,000.

Halls Safe and Lock Company brought suit for $1,000 against H. H. Haaf.

George N. Neise filed a precipe in ejectment against James Jennings, laying his damages at $1,000.

Clark Brothers filed a petition against Michael W. Manning, Robert S. Lewis, Thomas D. Snyder, and Henry L. Hammond, asking for a mechanic's lien for the sum of $1,750.78 on Lot 1, Block 2, in Smith's subdivision of the n. w. ¼ of n. e. ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 14.

Harvey M. Thompson began an action against Kiler K. Jones for $10,000.

The Illinois Stone Company sued Charles Wenthe for $3,000.

The Singer & Talcott Stone Company brought suit for $5,000 against L. L. Leach.

Joseph Baker and Horatio S. Waite filed a precipe in assumpsit against Catherine E. Seehase, claiming $1,500.

The Grundy County National Bank brought suit against E. B. Sherman for $7,000.

Henry Haubemeyer began an action for $2,000 against John Clark.

The Mechanics' National Bank filed a precipe in assumpsit against Henry Brinkworth, claiming $10,000.

Patrick Sexton brought a suit for $2,000 against Alanson G. Sanford.

John Covert sued Charles Walker for $3,000.

A judgment by confession for $11,847.55 was entered by the Mechanics' National Bank against Henry Brinkworth.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

George M. McKenzie brought suit against George V. Albert and T. J. Hankins for $1,500.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary will call 56 to 76, except 65 and 74.

Judge McRobert's call is 49, 53 to 58 and 60 to 72.

Judge Murphy will call 22, 25 to 29 and 31 to 44.

Judge Rogers' call is 56 to 95, except 83, 65, and 71.

Judge Booth's call is 20 to 30.

Fell Dead in His Tracks.

From the Kansas City Times.

A party of buffalo hunters, who arrived yesterday from the "range" in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, furnish the following details of a very singular incident which transpired last week near the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad:

A young tourist who had been sent by his physician to recruit his health and strength upon the plains, but whose real name could not be ascertained by our reporter, started out from Fort Dodge on Saturday last, in company with several friends, to kill buffalo. They went out several miles from the fort, and were soon in the midst of myriads of fat, black bisons, when the sport opened out quite lively. The young invalid became quite invigorated by the sport and the cool, fresh breezes which blew quite unlike the gentle summer zephyrs over the nut-brown plains. He rode up alongside a fine, fat cow, and, after a sharp and short chase, halted, and, by a dexterous and successful broadside shot, brought the animal to the earth. That was his last shot upon earth. He was seen to stand a moment alongside his bleeding game, and then he staggered and fell, and died beside the bleeding monster. The excitement had been too much for him; he died of heart disease.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE
KELLOGG TROUPE.
C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU.....Directors.
This (FRIDAY) Evening, Dec. 19, GALA NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF MISS CLARA LOUIS KELLOGG
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG as.....LUCIA
Mr. HABELMANN, W. CARLTON, G. HALL, &c.
SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, Farewell Matinee, Faust.
Mrs. JENNY VANZANDT, Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. HABELMANN, CARLTON, and PRAKES.
To-morrow (SATURDAY) Evening,
Grand Farewell Kellogg Night,
THE ENTIRE KELLOGG COMPANY.
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
(Third Act complete.)
FRA DIAVOLO.
(Second Act.)
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
(Third Act.)
MARITANA.
(Second Act.)
Admission, $1 and 50c. Secured Seats, $1.50 and $2.

CENTRAL HALL.
THIS EVENING, DEC. 19,
THE NEWSBOYS'
NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT,
Repeated with New Attractions. All the Scenes are True to the Stern Reality.
GRAPHIC! STARTLING! THRILLING!
The Popular Reader, Elocutionist, and Author,
MISS CLARA NORRIS,
Has kindly volunteered her assistance in SELECT READINGS.
LILLY HAMILTON,
A little 4-year old, will do something for the "BOYS' HOME."
Admission, 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Can be had at Sharp's Drug Store, cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.
LECTURE AND CONCERT.
ROBERT COLLYER.
SUBJECT:
"OUR FOLKS AND OTHER FOLKS."
The Choirs of First Congregational, Second Baptist, and Centenary Churches will produce Dudley Buck's Cantata, "GOD IS OUR REFUGE."
Centenary M. E. Church, Friday Evening, Dec. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp.
Tickets, 75 cents. For sale at Clark's Drug Store, 226 West Madison-st.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE,
LOTTA,
IN HER NEW AND SPARKLING COMEDY,
ZIP,
With Songs, Dances, and General Mirth. Every night and Saturday Matinee. Secure your seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF
LYDIA THOMPSON
Last appearance in Chicago but two, and first time of
LURLINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. SOTHERN
NEXT WEEK AT THE
ACADEMY.
BOX SHEET NOW READY.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Complete and entire change of programme. First time of the Extravagant Burlesque and Operatic Sketch, entitled THE DOOM OF THE PUMPOOLEUM. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, George Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble, in new specialties. Concluding with the Comic Sketch, entitled
MORE SUITORS THAN ONE.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, Lecture by the Distinguished Free-Thinker, Col. ROBT. J.
INGERSOLL.
Subject---INDIVIDUALITY.
Admission, only 25 cents. Tickets for sale by Emerson & Stott, West Side Library, and Roseberry & Faleh, corner State and Madison-sts.

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME YET.
Dr. Kahn's Magnificent Anatomical Museum,
From New York,
Of Natural Science and Art, 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m daily and Sunday.

GLOBE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the Dashing Young Actor,
MR. MARIUS TURCK as LIGHTNING BOB.
Monday next—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

METHODIST CHURCH,
Corner Washington and Clark-sts.
PROF. SWING
Will deliver a Lecture on PHILOSOPHY, on FRIDAY EVENING.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made by "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company," and Incorporated Company, organized under and by virtue of the General Laws of the State of New York, to wit: An act entitled, "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, chemical, agricultural, horticultural, or for curative, mercantile or commercial purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and the laws amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto; having its chief business at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, N. Y., and that being the place in which the principal corporate property is situated; to the General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at the Court-House, in the City of Syracuse, in the Fifth Judicial District, on the first Tuesday of January, 1874, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said Incorporated Company to assume the corporate name of "Remington Sewing-Machine Company."

Said application will be made under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter 323, of the session laws of 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize corporations to change their corporate names," passed April 21, 1870.

Dated Ilion, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1873.

PHILO REMINGTON,
President of said Incorporated Company.
THOS. RICHARDSON, Attorney, Ilion, N. Y.

PIANO

PRICES ACCORDING TO TIMES.
I am offering from date to January 1, 1874, my CELEBRATED PIANO, with all the latest improvements, at half price for cash. Also, Musical instruments of any description at equally reduced prices.
E. LAWINSKI,
158 State-st.

FOR SALE.
TO JOURNALISTS.
FOR SALE—A Half Interest, or the Entire Establishment, Good-Will, etc., of one of the oldest and most successful Daily and Weekly Journals in the South. Located in a city of 35,000 inhabitants, and doing a business of $40,000 per annum. A rare chance for a profitable investment. Address "EDITOR," care of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.
THE PAPER FOR THE
FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement---having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Zip, or Point Lynde Light."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson "Lurline."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Marina Turek. "Lighting Bob."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Doom of the Fum-Foodlum." Ethiopian and comicalities.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH—West Monroe street, between Morgan and Aberdeen. Lecture by Robert Collyer. Subject: "Our Folks and Other Folks."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. DOLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.—The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To those threatened with Dyspepsia, Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owns his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; causes throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, producing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of the sea weed, of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal and the patient will gain in weight, for care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so, free of charge, at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

For a thorough examination with his respirometer, Dr. Schenck charges $3.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 19, 1873.

The House has attempted to force the Senate into concurring in a holiday recess, having again adopted a resolution to adjourn to-day till Monday, Jan. 5.

The House bill on salaries was yesterday introduced into the Senate, and, after being twice read, was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. The supplementary title of this Committee would indicate that the bill has been referred to the wrong place.

The remains of Prof. Agassiz were yesterday deposited in Mount Auburn Cemetery, with simple ceremonies, well suited to the character of the man in life. Among the pall-bearers were Vice-President Wilson, Gov. Washburn, ex-Gov. Claflin, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

There is to be an English investigation into the Ville du Havre disaster, to begin on the 30th inst. The facts that have come out, so far, indicate a greater need for an investigation on the part of the French, which would reach the Frenchmen, who seem to be mainly responsible for the collision.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have reported a supplemental Civil Rights bill, which makes the refusal of hotels, cars, stages, steamboats, and even cemeteries, to "entertain" persons on account of race or color punishable with a fine of from $100 to $5,000, besides rendering the parties so refusing liable to suits for damages.

Perteet is reported as being resigned to his fate, and his execution will probably occur between 1 and 2 o'clock to-day. It is also announced that Gov. Beveridge has refused to interfere in Rafferty's behalf, and his execution is fixed for Friday, Dec. 26. It is probable that his counsel will make an application for a supersedeas.

The Council have postponed action on the appointment of Klokke to the Board of Police, and Rehm as Police Superintendent, though the Corporation Counsel has given it as his opinion that Rehm is eligible. Concerning the Gage defalcation, there was a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to make a demand upon the bondsmen to make good the deficiency.

The time of the Senate was occupied yesterday in a discussion of the Finance Committee's resolution for the resumption of specie payments. Views were expressed in favor of expansion, contraction, and inaction, and there the matter rested. Mr. Sumner's pertinent questions served to keep Mr. Morton down to the issue, in spite of his disposition to avoid it.

Our Springfield dispatches this morning state the grounds on which the Township of Oran has sued out an injunction, restraining the collection of taxes to pay the interest on bonds claimed by the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. These bonds were originally issued to a road which was afterwards swallowed up by the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and it is claimed that the consolidation vitiates the issue.

The statement is made that Gen. Howard objects that there are three ex-Confederates on the House Military Committee to which his case has been referred. It is difficult to understand why a former attachment to the Confederacy, which has been formally forgiven, should disqualify an otherwise intelligent man from judging whether there was a defalcation in Gen. Howard's Bureau or not, and who is responsible for it.

The Chicago produce markets were generally higher yesterday, with a fair aggregate of transactions. Mess pork was active and advanced 30@35c per brl, closing at $14.25@14.30 cash, and $14.87@14.90 seller February. Lard was active, and 10@20c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.30@8.35 cash, and $8.70@8.75 seller February. Meats were more active, and a shade firmer, at 5½c for shoulders, 6¼@7c for short ribs, 7¾c for short clear, all cured, and 8¼@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and firmer, at 86@87c per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active and 10c higher, at $5.60@5.75 per 100 lbs. Flour was more active and steady, at $4.60@5.25 for good spring extras. Wheat was in good demand, and ¼@½c higher, closing at $1.14¼c cash, and $1.15¾c seller January. Corn was 1c higher, with more doing, and closed at 52¾c cash, and 52¼@52½c seller January. Oats were more active, and ¼c higher, closing at 38c cash, and 38¾c seller January. Rye was dull and easier, at 75@75½c. Barley was quiet and steady at $1.33 for No. 2, and $1.04@1.05 for good No. 3. Live hogs were fairly active at $4.50@4.90. Cattle and sheep were firm.

The loss of the franking privilege seems to worry Congressmen more than any of the more important and complicated public questions of the day. The question of printing the Blue-Book brought it up in the Senate yesterday, and Mr. Sherman said that he should vote against printing every public document unless provisions were made for distributing them. One of the principal savings sought to be made by the abolition of the franking privilege was in the reduction of the number of public documents printed to what is actually needed. Those who need and are entitled to public documents, outside of the Departments at Washington, will find some way of getting them; to send them free to any others is a double waste in printing and mail expenses.

We hope that the Senate, before following the headlong course of the House in repealing the Bankrupt law, will soberly inquire how much benefit will accrue to debtors thereby. We can conceive of nothing more likely to start a new panic than to pass a bill which will put every creditor on the chase after every debtor in order to get his own debt paid or secured before the property is all gone. The Bankrupt law puts all creditors on the same footing as to the estate of an insolvent debtor. The common law knows nothing but the "race of diligence." Each one for himself and devil take the hindmost, is the rule to which it is proposed to remit the mercantile community. Of course it is unpleasant to be obliged to pay debts in a time of general stringency, but how does the repeal of the Bankrupt law release anybody from payment?

We are gratified to learn from the *State Journal* that the Auditor of Illinois is and always has been opposed to the grab law of 1869; also, that the *Journal* itself is opposed to it; also, that there is no ring of railroad-aid bondholders in Springfield. We inferred that the Auditor was in favor of the grab law, because he was so efficient in its execution, and also because it gave him one dollar each time he signed his name on a bond. The process of issuing these bonds has not yet come to an end, we believe. Since the Auditor and the *Journal* are opposed to the law, and since it is tolerably evident that the people of the State are opposed to it, and since there is no railroad and bondholding ring at Springfield, we shall look for an early cessation of operations under it. The law itself was repealed by the present State Constitution in three different parts of that instrument, any one of which was sufficient for the purpose. If, in addition to this, the State officers are opposed to it, we shall expect that the people of the State will be spared the necessity of forking over $1,200,000 next year in pursuance of it, or of going to the trouble and expense of litigation to avoid the tax.

Mr. Edward Roby, attorney-at-law, yesterday filed a bill in equity in the case of Hamilton N. Walrath vs. P. M. Clary, Town Collector of South Chicago, to restrain him from collecting taxes on his (Walrath's) property under the railroad grab law of 1869. The plaintiff in this case offers to pay all taxes assessed against him except the 9½ cents on each $100 assessed under the grab law, which he declares to be unconstitutional. Attorney-General Edsall, having received due notice of the bill, filed a demurrer. Mr. Roby consented that the demurrer should be sustained *pro forma*, and thereupon took an appeal to the Supreme Court, Central Grand Division. The case will be argued at Springfield at the next term of the Court, and will bring up the question of the grab law in all its legal bearings. As this is a case affecting the State revenue, it will probably be advanced in the docket of the Court so as to secure an early hearing and determination. At the same time Mr. Roby filed a bill in behalf of Mr. J. M. Adsit, to test the action of the State Board of Equalization. Mr. Adsit listed, among other property for taxation, $47,300 in currency. The sapient Board of Equalization raised the valuation of this currency to above $79,000.

Comptroller Hayes sent a communication to the Council last night, setting forth the condition of the city finances, and recommending the policy to be adopted. The actual available cash in the Treasury is $468,438, with which to meet are indebtedness of $1,728,000, which matures within the next ninety days. Of this, there are $60,000 of bonds, payable on Jan. 1, for which there is authority to issue new bonds; but no steps have yet been taken to negotiate them. The sum of $468,000 is due in interest at the same time, and must be paid. The balance, $1,200,000, consists of floating indebtedness maturing from time to time within the next three months. Mr. Hayes disapproves of the practice heretofore pursued of taking special funds to pay off indebtedness not provided for, but reminds the Council that the Charter authorizes them to deposit the city moneys in banks, with proper security and without reference to special purposes. As a result of the old plan, there appears on the books to the credit of various funds the sum of $2,662,224, while the cash, if the Treasury deficit were made good, would only be $965,780. Mr. Hayes recommends that authority be given the Mayor, Comptroller, and Finance Committee to call for money from the Treasurer twenty days before obligations become due, and deposit the same in banks, either in New York or Chicago, to be drawn upon. Mr. Hayes also says that the practice of making public improvements and paying for them before the money is collected must be stopped, and urges that the Council shall make all haste in determining the proposed reduction in appropriations for the current year, in order that the tax-levy may be made up. The appropriation, as it stands, amounts to $6,063,837.27.

At the third and last day of their annual meeting, the State Farmers' Association adopted a platform, which may be accepted, not only as an expression of their views, but as a proposed declaration of principles for the new party to which they have therein pledged themselves. They declare (1) that it is the duty of citizens to attend primary meetings and take active part in political campaigns; (2) that the recent record of both the old political parties is such as to forfeit the respect and confidence of the people, who are, therefore, absolved from all allegiance to them and should act no longer with them; (3) that the Salary bill must be repealed absolutely; (4) in favor of reducing the salaries of public officers; (5) for a reform of the abuses in the Civil Service; (6) that the navigation of the lakes and rivers be improved as early as practicable; (7) plain and uncompromising opposition to the whole system of a protective tariff; (8) against further grants of land, and against the loaning of Government credit to corporations; (9) in favor of repealing the National Currency act, and the issue of all currency direct from the United States Treasury, to be interconvertible with low interest-bearing bonds; (10) for the revision and restriction of the patent laws; (11) against such a construction of the State Constitution as will authorize annual sessions of the Legislature; (12) approval of the existing railway legislation in this State, and the demand that the National Government shall not interfere on the ground of regulating commerce between the States; (13) the right of the Legislature to control railroads; (14) the prohibition of free passes for public officers; (15) reduction in public expenditures; and (16) against the combination of the plow-makers. Some of the resolutions were discussed at length, especially that concerning the formation of a new party. Those who attempted to apologize for the Republican party were hissed down, and the resolution declaring a separation from both parties expresses the enthusiastic sentiment of the Association. After the platform was completed, another resolution was adopted, openly condemning President Grant for having used his official position to secure the passage of the salary-grab law. Two other resolutions, one expressing the determination to resist the collection of the excess of taxation imposed by the State Auditor, and the other demanding the repeal of the State grab law of 1869, were received with applause. We print in full the papers read at yesterday's session. The Association has adjourned till the day of the next annual meeting.

POT CALLING KETTLE BLACK.

We reprint from the *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday a reply to an article in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday, in which the cases of Fischer and Salomon were recalled. We accept Mr. Hesing's statements in regard to these gentlemen for what they are worth, of which every one may judge for himself, and have no disposition to either contradict or verify them. But Mr. Hesing, without charging that THE TRIBUNE had any actual knowledge of a deficit in the City Treasury before the election, intimates that we had reason to suspect the real condition of things. This is not true. The only intimation we had came from the columns of the *Staats-Zeitung*. The charges made by that journal were vague and indefinite, and bore the marks of personal venom and political malice. Our answer was the repeated assurance that Mr. Gage would give Mr. Hesing, or any other person, every facility for counting the money, as we believed he would, and we urged Mr. Hesing to go to the City Treasurer's office and count the funds. Had he or any one else done this, and had Mr. Gage refused him the privilege, we should have declined to support Mr. Gage. If Mr. Hesing's suspicions were well-founded, his neglect to do this was a dereliction of his duty as a citizen, journalist, and *quasi* public character. We did insist, however, that the Finance Committee of the Council should do what Mr. Hesing had neglected to do, and when they made their report certifying to the correctness of Mr. Gage's *accounts*, we had what seemed to us good reason for discrediting the statements made by the *Staats-Zeitung*. Affidavits are not so cheap in this office as they seem to be in some places. We affirm, however, that we neither knew nor suspected that there was anything wrong in the Treasurer's office before the election, nor for a considerable time thereafter. No form of swearing supported by the *Zeitung*, can make this statement more emphatic.

There is one point in this controversy which we are anxious to have Mr. Hesing meet in the same way that Mr. Gage has met his defalcation. Mr. Hesing has drawn out of the City Treasury $35,827 for which he has given no adequate compensation; which he laid deliberate plans to secure, and which he never intended to return. He induced the State Legislature some years ago to pass a law authorizing him to do this, and we defy the combined statutes of all the States in the Union to produce a specimen of legalized fraud that will overtop it. The law is as follows:

> The proceedings, notices, and ordinances of said city and the departments thereof shall be published in the newspaper printed in the German language having the largest daily circulation in said city [the *Staats-Zeitung*] as fully as they are now required to be published in the corporation newspaper, *Provided, that in no judicial or other proceeding shall the publication in such German paper be called into question, either as to the fact of its publication or to the correctness thereof.*

It will be seen that the law acknowledges that the publication in the German language is of no value to the city, and that it was passed simply and solely to enable Mr. Hesing to get hold of a certain amount of public money each year. It matters not, under this law, whether Mr. Hesing prints the official notices correctly or not, *nor whether he prints them at all*, he is entitled to receive the same amount as the corporation newspaper. This has hitherto been about $15,000 a year, and has aggregated over $65,000; what it will be in future, and of how much money Mr. Hesing may still defraud the people of Chicago, it is not possible to say. But we have said before, and we repeat now, that Mr. David A. Gage, whom Mr. Hesing is hounding with hypocritical fury, has never been guilty of so deliberate an effort to possess himself of other people's money as this, though he is guilty in the eyes of the law, while Mr. Hesing is not. Mr. Gage, culpable as he is (and we shall not shield him from any of the consequences of his acts), has never lobbied with the Legislature to rob the people for his own benefit. Though he has used city money confided to him, it has been with the intention of returning it; and, now that he cannot do this, he has turned over all the property he has in the world to make good the deficiency. Mr. Hesing, on the other hand, has used his political influence to have a fraud legalized which puts $15,000 of the people's taxes into his pockets, or the treasury of his newspaper, every year, and has not now, and never had, any intention of paying it back. Mr. Gage is a culprit in the eyes of the law, but it is scandalous and indecent that a man of Hesing's relations to the public should throw stones at him.

Thomas Carlyle, who has been so long silent, has been once more heard from, having prepared a pamphlet in which he justifies the course of the Prussian Government in expelling the Jesuits. The pamphlet is addressed to the King of Bavaria, who, it is said, will not read it. On the other hand, the English have read it, but many of them do not agree with Mr. Carlyle, taking the ground that the action of Prussia was unjust, because it punished not only without convicting the sufferers of any offense, but without even charging them with any. The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says that all the English Catholics are opposed to Bismarck, while the great majority of the English Protestants are strongly in his favor, so that Carlyle will probably find plenty of readers to compensate him for King Louis' slight.

MR. HOOTON ON CURRENCY.

In the speech delivered by Mr. M. M. Hooton at Decatur there are some things discussed with considerable force. No one can read the speech without being impressed with the earnestness and the evident sincerity of his language, and, if there be points which will not bear the test of economic criticism, it by no means weakens the conviction that Mr. Hooton really thinks what he says. In the matter of the use of gold and silver as money, and their employment as a standard of values, Mr. Hooton expresses opinions which we consider tremendously erroneous; nevertheless they are opinions that have a high antiquity, and have, we believe, been advanced by Thaddeus Stevens and William D. Kelley.

Mr. Hooton contends that money, in order to be good, does not need have any other value than that stamped on it by the Government. In other words, that when the Government shall stamp its dollar-mark on a given quantity of iron, tin, lead, or paper, and declare it a legal-tender, such money is as good as if it were coined of gold or silver. He states his proposition to be that "The material on which the money-tokens of a country are impressed has nothing to do with the value thereof as money. Therefore the theory that money, in order to be good, must be redeemed in something better, is all bosh." He therefore regards the whole theory of specie resumption as "a fraud and a cheat." His remedy for all financial evils is the repeal of all banking and usury laws; the retirement of all bank circulation and its permanent prohibition; the issue of fifty millions of legal-tenders every month in payment of an equal amount of national bonds,—these notes not to be promises to pay, but certificates of value, authorized to pay all debts. This currency he wishes to have decreed to be "money equal with gold and silver." He gives as a form for one of these notes the following: "United States of America. Five dollars. (Signed) ——, Secretary of the Treasury." He wants this currency issued until it shall be so abundant that holders will readily lend it at 3 per cent. By adding a little more to the quantity, of course the holders would readily lend it for nothing, and the borrowers wouldn't take it as that price.

In his argument, Mr. Hooton points out the fact that, during the times of great inflation of paper money, prices of labor and of all productions have advanced and good times prevailed. He admits that the inflations were followed by crashes, but maintains that this result was due to the fact that the currency was redeemable in specie, and, the banks failing to redeem, the paper became worthless. As the greenback is never to be redeemed, there can be no such failure, and, the currency being legal-tender, there can be no loss. Mr. Hooton's argument proves too much. He admits his own fallacy when he says that, as the paper currency becomes inflated, prices nominally advance. The laborer, whose wages advance 25 per cent, is met by a corresponding if not greater advance in what he has to buy; wheat may advance 30 cents a bushel, but, if the farmer has to pay 30 to 40 cents more for each article he could have obtained for a bushel of wheat, wherein is he benefited by the change? The advance in prices is but equivalent to the depreciation in the paper currency, the real value of labor and product remaining as they were before. It is true that it has been decided that the Government may, under the exigencies of war, "as a measure of necessity," make its paper promises a legal-tender in payment of debts; but that, after all, is a species of robbery and repudiation. We do not believe that the most latitudinarian economist has yet claimed that the Government can *compel* a man to sell or exchange his goods or his labor for either greenbacks or gold. Making greenbacks legal-tender can at most apply only to existing debts. When pre-existing debts are all paid with legal-tender notes, how is the condition of things bettered? Prices advance precisely in the proportion that greenbacks depreciate from the gold standard. If greenbacks are worth but 50 cents in gold, it will take $2 in paper to purchase what one real dollar would buy. There are numerous instances to show the moonshine folly of all attempts to make anything but the precious metals a standard of values. The experiment of making brass and copper and iron coins, and stamping them with the value-mark of gold, has been tried in many countries, and always with the same result. Brass dollars will purchase goods to their value as brass, and nothing more. With an issue of two thousand millions of greenbacks, irredeemable at any time, they would fall so low that it would require a bushel of currency to purchase a bushel of wheat. If all that is needed to make paper as good as gold is the Government stamp, why is it that, after eight years of peace, the greenback, outstanding only in limited amount, fails to purchase what the gold dollar will buy? The Confederate Government tried the policy of stamping paper in unlimited amounts with the dollar-mark, and, long before the War was over, the value of that money was illustrated in the remark that the purchaser carried his currency to market in a basket and brought home his purchases in his vest-pocket. Mr. Hooton imagines a condition of things when gold will be so plenty that it will have no greater value than iron, and asks, Where then will be the standard? It is just because this abundance of gold is an impossibility that gold is a standard of value, and it will remain so just so long as that impossibility exists. If wheat and corn should become articles of spontaneous growth in all parts of the inhabited earth, they would lose their commercial value; and there is just as much likelihood of the one as of the other.

We have given more space to this subject than it is fairly worth; but when Mr. Hooton, addressing a large representative body of farmers, repeats fallacies which have had the sanction of such a conspicuous public man as the late Thad. Stevens, and of the Philadelphia statesman, Kelley, it is perhaps proper that they should not go to the public unnoticed.

The foreign dispatches have several times of late conveyed intimations of an impending famine in Bengal, but have contained no details. The proceedings of a recent meeting held in London supply this want. The population of Bengal numbers 60,000,000, and, according to the lowest estimate, 24,000,000 are suffering, and of these fully one-fourth will have to be relieved by Government aid. To keep life in this number of people for six months will require 4,800,000 tons of rice, requiring an outlay of £4,000,000 by the Government. An incidental feature of the meeting was the fact that the Government itself was charged with the famine and very severely censured for not constructing the irrigation works which it had agreed to, and which would have averted the famine, by saving the crops.

THE CASE OF GEN. HOWARD.

The official reports of Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent and Inspector-General Schriver, on the case of Gen. Howard, which accompanied the recent letter of Secretary Belknap to Congress, give the facts on which the Secretary of War makes his charges of fraud and malfeasance against the Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs. The substance of their disclosures is that Commissioner Howard spent large sums when no expenditure had been authorized; that he misappropriated funds intrusted to him for specific purposes; that he has willfully refused to comply with the orders of his superiors to render vouchers and accounts, the non-production of which is believed to be designed to prevent disclosures of illegal proceedings; that he so managed his Bureau that its operations were needlessly suspended, and so misapplied its funds as to defraud not only the United States Treasury, but the colored soldiers and sailors and their families, whose interests he was appointed to guard.

One of the funds in Commissioner Howard's hands was known as the "retained bounty fund." Both the Assistant Adjutant-General and the Inspector-General report their inability to ascertain what its amount is or ought to be. The War Department ordered the Commissioner to report the condition of the fund in January, 1873, and several times since, but the orders have never been complied with, and Gen. Vincent states his belief that the neglect was intentional and necessary to prevent undesirable disclosures. Over $71,000 of this fund were invested in United States 7-30 bonds in June, 1866, although there was no warrant of law for any such procedure. Of the income which was obtained in this way, amounting to several thousand dollars, the War Department could never get any account, and it was as unsuccessful in its attempts to have the income of the Bureau from certain rents accounted for. The total of this rent and interest was about $6,000.

Nothing in the conduct of the Bureau was more shameless than the manner in which the vouchers were made to disappear, and the prevarication, not to say lying, which naturally went with their disappearance. At first, the demand of the Government for the rendition of the accounts and vouchers in connection with the "retained bounty fund" was met by the plea that this fund was not public money, and its disbursement was matter for private settlement only. When a reference to the United States statutes overthrew this proposition, it was pleaded again, after months of delay, that the vouchers had not been preserved, because the Second Comptroller of the Treasury had decided that such disbursements as they represented needed not to be accounted for. The Second Comptroller denies that he made such a decision. Not only did the Bureau refuse to file vouchers after it was ordered to do so, but it took away from the Auditor's office a large number which had been already placed there. In consequence, the receipts and expenditures of this retained bounty fund are unaccounted for, and it cannot be discovered what its amount should be, though it is stated by both Gens. Vincent and Schriver at about $121,000. There is no doubt that Gen. Schriver puts this matter in its true light when he says: "When it is remembered that these accounts were for a period of more than three years, and therefore of considerable volume, it is difficult to believe that they and their duplicates, which must have been retained, are all lost or misplaced, and that their non-production when called for specially by the Secretary of War is not designed to prevent the disclosure of some irregular or illegal proceedings."

For the fiscal year 1872, Congress intrusted Commissioner Howard with $165,000 to be used for certain well-defined purposes; $87,500 for the payment of bounties and other claims of colored soldiers and sailors, and $78,000 for the Freedmen's Hospital at Washington. Gen. Vincent, after a careful examination of the manner in which these sums were expended, reports that no less than $70,562.48 was expended without warrant of law for objects not contemplated by Congress, and he recommends that the Commissioner be compelled by legal measures to make restitution. An equally inexcusable and cruel irregularity was the unlawful expenditure, for ordinary purposes, between January and March, 1871, of $47,807 of the fund held for the payment of the claims of the colored troops or of their representatives. They were legally and morally applicable only for the payment of these claims, and their diversion to any other purpose was illegal and immoral. It is worth while here to notice the scandalous but characteristic fact that these expenditures were made, despite the fact that the records of the Bureau represented that no disbursements had taken place during the period in question. Again: the payments having been illegally made in the absence of any appropriation, every voucher was post-dated, so that they might seem to have been made *after* March 24, 1871, when the appropriation was received. The checks, however, remain to show by their dates that the payment was made *before* that time. In commenting on these peculiar proceedings, Gen. Vincent states their result to have been the complete suspension of the operations of the Bureau in 1872, although, had the moneys intrusted to it been legitimately used, its work might easily have been continued with success. Almost all its clerks and agents were discharged, the local offices were closed, the payment of bounties discontinued, and the colored claimants, among them multitudes of the widows and orphans of negro soldiers and sailors, who had already waited long and anxiously for their money, were compelled to undergo the hardship of longer delay. Gen. Vincent flatly denies Commissioner Howard's attempted excuse, that this disastrous termination of his work resulted from "the failure of appropriations." On the contrary, it resulted, he says, from the "misapplication of appropriations." This misapplication was a direct violation of law, and he and Gen. Schriver unite in recommending that restitution be compelled.

The railroads of Germany are not more ready than those of other countries to submit to Government regulation. The German Government lately established a Railway Department, with functions somewhat similar to those of the Railroad Commissioners of this State. The first attempt of the Department to introduce some salutary reforms has met with fierce opposition, as might have been expected. The Railway Department prepared a schedule of new regulations to be submitted to the Council of States for approval, and, in order to have as good an understanding as possible with the railroad companies, invited them to a conference for the consideration of the new rules. No difference of opinion arose until a paragraph was reached prescribing that, when any passenger was left at a junction by the failure of a train to appear on time, the company in fault should give him a free pass back to his starting-place. The reading of this very wholesome regulation brought the conference to an end. The representatives of the railroads refused positively to accede to any such plan. The Department would not yield so good a point, and the delegates separated, those representing the railroads averring that the companies would disregard the rule, even if it were enacted by the Council of States.

NOTES AND OPINION.

We observe that in the Eleventh Illinois District (Robert M. Knapp's) the name of William A. Richardson is presented for the next election to Congress. As Mr. Richardson was, in former times, a Democratic member, his present position may, perhaps, be defined by one of his own editorial paragraphs in the Quincy *Herald*:

> We may as well say what we think about the members of Congress who voted for Wood for Speaker. Those of them who voted with Wood for the back-pay steal are no better than thieves, and are not entitled to public confidence and support; and those who did not vote for the back-pay steal, but voted for Wood, who did vote for the steal, are fools, and incompetent to represent a district in Congress. Having fully expressed our opinion, we dismiss the subject.

—New Orleans papers of Tuesday were printed under the impression that Pinchback would be seated in the Senate on that day, and the *Times* said:

> We are grown people, and if we have pills, or emetics, or black draughts to take, we like to understand the situation without any bush-beating. We are not as grateful as we once were—or as, perhaps, we ought to be now—for the premonitory jam. It strikes us as being unnecessary.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of yesterday says of the salary compromise bill (¢6,000) which passed the House on Wednesday, and of the whole conduct of the House:

> We read that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, and it would seem certain that the gods have a mind to destroy some of our Congressmen; which would be a great pity. The spectacle they have thus far exhibited in the disposal of the salary-grab is sufficiently unseemly.

—Some of the Congressmen who have been making speeches on the repeal of the salary grab, by the time their constituents have a chance at them, will wish there was some way to repeal their salary-grab.—*Detroit Post.*

—The men who voted for the salary and took it must be relieved, for a time at least, from representing a constituency whose sense of moral right they have insulted. As the bill now proposed does not affect back-pay, the people must inflict the punishment.—*South Bend (Ind.) Union.*

—Congress could and should have repealed that act in one hour's time. Instead of that they have consumed over two weeks trying to concoct a scheme that would enable them to keep their pay up.—*Yorkville (Ill.) News.*

—Talk about reforming such a party or such a Congress! Having once proven themselves thieves (and thieves is the only word appropriate for the occasion), they will no longer have that restraint that fear of public opinion would give. God only knows what the present Congress of salary-grabbers may not do.—*Morrison (Ill.) Independent.*

—The whole fabric of society has taken on a big disgust with everything and everybody; is, to use the latest euphemism, badly "disgruntled."—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

—Much of the want, discontent, and disinclination to starve quietly, among the working-classes, is owing to the disproportion between the earnings of industry and the revenues of accumulated wealth.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The President draws his salary at the rate of $50,000 a year—the double pay. Seventy-seven thousand dollars was appropriated besides for White House expenses, making in all $127,000 in one year. All this extravagance is indulged in while the Treasury is bankrupt, and the people are asked for increased taxes to the tune of $42,000,000! And yet the voters are asked to keep the Republican party in power because it will insure stability and secure economy!—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—Mr. Thomas A. Scott is entirely too modest. He wants only $75,000,000 this year to complete that Texas Pacific Railroad about which so many glowing accounts have been printed in the newspapers during the last six or twelve months. In view of the financial distresses of the country, the prospective increase of taxation, and the certainty of smaller wages and lower incomes, it is to be hoped that Congress will pause before it votes away a single railroad a sup of money equal to our entire National debt thirteen years ago.—*Washington (D. C.) Republican.*

—All business men haul in sail when the financial tempest comes; they reduce expenses: they put off all projects that can be postponed. And Government should do the same. The only way to accomplish the object is by withholding the money. The departments will spend all they can get, and then cry for more. But Congress must take the matter into its own hands.—*Cleveland Herald.*

—The people have borne the burdens imposed upon them cheerfully when they were necessary to preserve the country from disruption, but those burdens should not be permitted to exist a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. They now demand retrenchment. . . . Let every needless expense be lopped off, even if it discharges from employment thousands who have been drawing liberal salaries for the performance of easy duties, and then let earnest and effective steps be taken to restore the business prosperity of the country.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

—This is a candid statement of the financial condition of the country for which the present administration is directly responsible. A bankrupt treasury, an impaired credit, extravagant expenditures, diminishing revenues, an increasing debt, and more taxation, are the fruits of Grantism.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—That corruption, fraud and crime have control of high political places in the land, no one can doubt. . . . Just so sure as Jereboam, the son of Nebat, taught the children of Israel to sin, so sure has U. S. Grant given the example to Congress and his office-holders to accept bribes and to steal.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—The people of this country will not silently and tamely submit to any further increase of taxation. Honesty, economy, retrenchment, and reform in every department of the Government must be had, and had at once.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—There is no universal demand for public documents, no real advantage in a free newspaper-exchange system, no such popular craving for seeds, as will justify Congressmen in loading the mails with piles of dead-head matter. The people will most cheerfully pay postage upon what they really need through the mails, and it is not asking too much of Congressmen to remember that the postal facilities of the Government are not designed for their exclusive benefit.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—The Republican party, like many insurance companies after the Chicago fire, has suffered a serious impairment of capital. The paying off of the National debt was by far the largest item in the party capital of the Republican party during the last Presidential campaign. Many of the loyal population supposed these payments were due solely to the financial genius of Grant, and so voted for his re-election. These payments have not only ceased, but there is each month a large deficiency, which the Administration is meeting by illegally paying out notes that have been retired by law. In contemplation of the exhaustion of this fund, the Secretary of the Treasury has already asked Congress for additional taxation to the amount of forty or fifty millions. How do the people like the prospect of again licking Uncle Sam's stamps to legalize their receipts and mortgages?—*Scranton (Pa.) Times.*

—It will have been observed, probably that Senator Morton in his speech favoring the admission of Pinchback to the Senate from Louisiana, said "That the President had determined who was Governor and which was the Legislature of Louisiana." That will do. We are gradually finding out where the supreme power of the country is lodged, and how States can be made and unmade, and the votes and voice of the people set aside or recognized as may be pleasant to this supreme power.—*Milwaukee News.*

The President's Staff.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Perhaps some new light may be thrown on the problem of the Chief Justiceship and Grant's position with respect thereto, by recurring to an expression of the Presidential views made some three years ago. It will be remembered that the President at that time determined to remove Justice McKean, of Utah. There was no opposition. Several Congressmen waited on the President to have a talk with him and find out his reasons. In answer to an inquiry, the President said the Judge was not in harmony with the Governor of the Territory. The spokesman of the delegation inquired if that was just cause for removal from office. The President suggested that it was. He said it was necessary to good government in the Territory that the Governor and his staff should be in harmony.

"But, Mr. President," was the rejoinder, "do you consider the Territorial Judge a member of the staff of the Territorial Governor?"

"Most assuredly," was the Presidential reply. "Then you must regard the Chief Justice of the United States a member of your staff, Mr. President," said the spokesman.

The President's reply indicated that he did so regard the Chief Justice.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Grounds on Which Action Against the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad is Based—The Town of Oran's Case Against the Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 18.—These dispatches state a few days ago that a temporary injunction had been obtained in Logan County before T. T. Beach, Master in Chancery, restraining the Collector of the Town of Oran, in that county, from collecting the tax to pay the interest on $25,000 of railroad bonds, which had been issued by said town. Your correspondent is now in possession of, and is permitted to furnish, the points upon which the solicitors of complainants rely to make the injunction perpetual.

The bonds were voted by the town in aid of the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Western Railroad. This road subsequently consolidated with the Monticello Railroad, and on the day of the consolidation the consolidated Company sold out its franchises to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. These successive steps were consummated after the aid had been voted to the first-named corporation, and before the bonds had been issued by the Town of Oran, under the authority voting them. After the final consolidation, and the road had merged into the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, the authorities of the Town of Oran issued the bonds to the amount of $25,000 to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. It is contended that this act was wholly without authority, as the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company was unknown to the voters of the Town of Oran when the vote was taken. To issue bonds to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad which were specifically voted to the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Eastern Railroad would render them invalid, as having been issued by the supervisors of the town without authority. To give the necessary force to this proposition, it is argued that the Town of Oran never consented to the consolidation of the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Eastern Railroad Company with the Monticello Railroad, nor did it consent to the sale of the franchises of the consolidated company to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, but to all these acts it steadily refused to consent; indeed, it could not consent after the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, the aid having been voted before that time. The only thing it could do was to issue the bonds to the corporation to which they were voted.

Suit to Test the Constitutionality of the Illinois Tax-Grab Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 18.—The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, whose application for a temporary injunction against the Rock Island County Clerk, to restrain him from extending the tax upon its capital stock, on the township collection-books, was to have been heard at Princeton, before Judge Leland to-day, withdrew their papers at a late hour last night; and, with the consent of the opposing counsel, will bring the case up at the January term of the Rock Island Circuit Court, giving in precedence over a number of other cases of the same character, which are designed to fully test the right of the State to tax the capital stock of incorporated companies.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

What Capt. Surmont Says of the Disaster.

*Special Dispatch to The

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Constitutionality of Tax-Grab Law.

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LE DU HAVRE.

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to The Chicago Tribune.
The steamship Europa, of the
Lins, arrived here this morn-
sailing from that port a short
of Capt. Surmont and the sur-
e ill-fated Ville du Havre. She
pers containing interviews with

, SURMONT,
Europe a few hours before
related to the commander of
ry of the wreck of his vessel.
materially differ from others
He says that he retired to his
laid down to rest, having had
ll day severed days. He
arose and went on deck,
large sailing-vessel bearing
so near that nothing could
n the taffrail, tragic tale
ere suddenly awakened and
h death. He believes that few
st if the masts had not fallen
shed them, mangling their
ny were about being launched
el.

BY ETHER.

roner's Jury in the
tness. Case.

to The Chicago Tribune.
e inquest in the recent death
the influence of ether, at Lyon,
nday, but a verdict was not
ning when the jury found a
might have been expected of
o Lynn doctors, two apothe-
business men who could
about the effects of
e of the testimony of
s that the operation might
without ether, and that the
ver for years if the opera-
performed, the jury found,
nsion, that Mrs. Homans died
e of sulphuric ether and ex-
on while undergoing a trivial
the jury further finds that
peration were properly done,
etic, and all necessary mea-
uscitate the patient.

LARY-GRAB.

in Madison, Wis., on
ill Passed by the

to The Chicago Tribune.
8.—The House action on the
on all sides here, and is very
people. The *Journal* (Republi-
hat the people have resolved, in
the law ought to be repealed
Representatives. 'Repealed'
on't mean 'modify;' and the
le when it asks for repeal."
n) says: "The people will not
patchwork bill passed by the
ing is almost unanimous in
fficient, and the ready spirit
ed will recently its rebuke
e who pay the taxes demand
return to the old salary of

NGFIELD.

rs. Lincoln on Horse-
s Lecture.

to The Chicago Tribune.
The correspondent to-
ce to Col. G. L. Fort, member
ate, by a statement some time
y that he was here looking up
railroad company, upon which
t of its capital stock made by
ion. By inquiry it is found
on any such business, and my
ced; therefore this retraction
y be done Col. Fort.
old an intimate friend of Mr.
d a letter from Mrs. Lincoln,
ly denies the fact
h Mr. Herndon in his lecture
Mr. Lincoln touching his
says that no such conversation

E TURF.

ee of the Louisiana
ey Club.

18.—At the Louisiana Jockey
good, attendance fair, and the
e first race was a handicap
ted. Won by Fred Bonnell;
sta. H., Donnathrook, Mary L.,
ster. Time, 3:48.
one of three miles, all aged,
x started. Won by Capt Payne
Alken, Fred Bonnell, Wan-
, in the same order. Time,

selling race for all ages, mile

.....1	1
.....4	2
.....5	3
.....2 dist.	
.....3 dist.	
.....6 dist.	
.....7 dist.	
.....8 dist.	

TEAMSHIP NEWS.

The owners of the steamship
Glasgow, have given up all
had a crew of forty-five men.
18.—Steamship Kenilworth,
rrived.
Steamships Pommerania, from
York, from Liverpool; Prince
, from Bremen, from

THE FARMERS.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

hands are no match for brains toughened by use. To enable the average farmer to see and to realize this truth is to extend and perfect our organizations. To this end, whatever will promote sociality, that the farmers may know one another better, understand one another better, will be the means by which they will combine in any effective organization.

Our organization must also be

HARMONIOUS,

consisting to one another the right to work in their own way. Jealousy is suicidal, working confusion and discord. The enemy pay money very cheerfully to promote this strife. Whoever is unyielding on this point, insisting that this way or that way is the only possible way, is unwittingly or purposely a stumbling-block in the way of the Farmers' Movement.

Thousands of men with trifling prejudices against all secret societies, which it is not in their power to overcome, will never be useful or ornamental as

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY;

while a still greater number of equal intelligence and more liberal views will be satisfied with nothing less than the protection and efficiency its secrecy affords.

Show men that the need of the organization is the need of the hour; that their liberties are threatened in every hand; that, while the interests of the farmer and the interests of those who live off the farm ought to be identical, they have ever been antagonistic; that the principles of the Declaration, which were violated toward 4,000,000 of black men, are to-day violated toward 13,000,000 of white men; that history records the decay of every people who tamely submitted to long-continued oppression; that they may prepare to insist upon "equal justice to all men and official privilege to none," by extending our organizations and perfecting those already formed.

Our task is no light one Every honorable and effective means of success must be used. Just causes like ours thrive by agitation. Enlighten the public mind respecting the great work to be done.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Enable these in some plain, simple way, to combine and use their associated power to protect themselves and one another, and remedy the evils that threaten to embarrass our movement and prey upon our products and profits.

THE PUBLIC PRESS

is our best lever. Let us make the most of its powerful aid. Nearly every publication professes to be the most active and effective on our side. Every one claims to be our best friend. Let us take them at their word; furnish them with short, well-written articles, and help to circulate them. Those that are now passively friendly will become actively so in time, as a matter of expediency. Some will fight us openly, and some secretly. These we must meet as enemies; and we can cope successfully with them, too.

It is not an exalted idea that the object of farmers in combining is to save a few dollars in buying and make a few more in selling; but it is very essentially one of the important interests that want looking after, and will influence some men more than the social and intellectual advantages of organizations can possibly do. To combine the men; to get them to act together even for a less exalted object,—is to pave the way for them to work together for

A MORE EXALTED OBJECT

and with higher aims. The eagle walks before it learns to soar in the blue ether. Men creep before they walk figuratively as well as literally; walk among common things before they take sublime flights in any direction.

The true philosophy of life is to make the best of everything; to do the best we can under the circumstances; use the best tools in the shop, and as skillfully as we can. None can do more than this. To attempt the end at the beginning is to defeat the object sought. They do not build wisely who begin at the top and finish with the foundation.

To perfect an organization, then, let us be

GENUINE REFORMERS,—

earnest, honest, vigilant, prudent, patient, tolerant,—free from all narrowness and prejudice; and, while we seek especially our own interests and rights, remember and regard the rights of all men. Any narrowness or selfishness will sooner or later react upon ourselves, and may prove fatal to our cherished hopes, principles, and institutions,—destroying the usefulness of our organizations and ending their existence. While we labor, let us be hopeful, never doubting the end. All things are tending towards the highest and best. Nature is moving on, and humanity is marching on. Every new country, every new and useful invention, enlarges the empire and establishes the supremacy of man. Over ignorance and wrong, over fraud and oppression, we hold our faith that there is, in the near future,

A MORE EXALTED LIFE

for us. The end is not yet. We stand only in the twilight of morning. Earnest, intelligent, and united effort shall usher in a noontide of glory, to which this is but as the purple of the morning sky.

A. Patterson then read the following paper:

MANUFACTURES IN ILLINOIS.

It is manufacturing in this State that we expect to talk about. This being an agricultural State, we find manufacturing largely in agricultural implements. In many instances they are the outgrowth or result of the earnest efforts of industrious, ear-inventing mechanics. They began at the bench or anvil, and have kept increasing and increasing their business, employing operatives in their shops or factories, and salesmen in the market, until a prosperous business has made them wealthy. Capitalists, seeing these enterprises, have commenced on a large scale; have built large factories; fitted up fine offices; employed expensive salesmen and bookkeepers; allowed high salaries to officers, and has, too often, men of no experience, not being competent judges either of material or workmanship. The result has been,

POOR ARTICLES

have been manufactured and forced on the market; and to dispose of them they have been placed in the hands of commission men and sold on the farmer on long time, and too often to irresponsible men. To meet losses and make their business a paying one, they have resorted to combination, and in that way have been enabled to put up prices, and make the thrifty farmer pay the alothful farmer's debt. The result has been a

SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATION

among all the manufacturers. They have fixed and established prices; and he who presumes to sell for less than the fixed price becomes a stench in the nostrils of all the fraternity.

What the farmers complain of is, their business is not a paying one, and they cannot afford to pay high prices. They will pursue such unreasonable expense must be met by them, and ask that some of the expenses be dispensed with; are willing to allow fair profits and make good payments, but ask that

A NEW SYSTEM

be adopted.

Many of the manufacturers say: "We have no disposition to lay heavy burdens on the farmers; we know that they must be the customers for our goods, and are willing to adopt any plan that will be a practical and safe one. But their system of trade is an old and well-tried one, and has taken time and money to establish it, and they would give it up with some reluctance for a new and untried experiment. But they also claim that there are other difficulties in the way of a free reduction in prices; that the farmer has been some at fault; that, when they set a day of payment, they too often had not met that day, but at some convenient season; that they had been compelled either to pay a high price for money, or sell to dealers, and give them a good commission. And we fear this has too often been the case.

It is also claimed that other and necessary burdens are thrown on them, and that they are not wholly at fault, and should not be made the scapegoat to carry into the wilderness all the grievances caused by high prices; that, in consequence of the policy pursued by this Government, many unnecessary expenses have to be met; and that we need some reform, which is not unlikely.

Where and when shall the reform commence? First, we will refer to a system of

PROTECTION OF MATERIALS.

The iron interests have been too long and well protected. Not twenty years ago, pig-iron was sold at $21 per ton, and dealing in it was then a paying business. Anthracite coal cost then, at the furnace, $2.25 a ton; it costs no more now, nor are wages for operatives much higher. To English bituminous coal, that will take one-third more, costs $6.50 at the furnace, and operatives not much less; yet the iron-mongers ask for protection, and Western Congressmen say, So be it. And the lumbermen, too, must be protected, notwithstanding our forests are being consumed at a fearful rate, and the time is not far distant when Canada will fix her own prices, and we be compelled to pay them. But tariff-men claim that a revenue must be raised to support the Government. It is the farmer and laboring man that support this Government under the tariff system; whereas, if the Government was supported by

DIRECT TAXATION,

capitalists and monopolists would be compelled to meet a just proportion. To illustrate: The mechanic, with wife and half-a-dozen children, must pay almost $300 annually for articles in the tariff-list, and full $100 of it goes to support monopolists; while bachelors, with their millions invested in bonds and watered stocks, go comparatively free.

But protection is asked for long enough to build up manufactories. That argument has been used for the last forty years, and will be for the next forty, and protection is asked that the laborer and mechanic may be protected against pauper-labor. It is becoming the custom of ironmongers and manufacturing monopolies to import their laborers, and most of the furnaces and many of the factories are operated

SOLELY BY FOREIGNERS,

and the native citizens are thrown out of employment.

The tariff operates against exporting manufactured articles. In 1860 the exports of manufactured goods amounted to $21,351,562, while in 1871, under the high tariff, we exported only $18,056,756 of manufactured goods,—showing that we exported $3,000,000 more in 1860 than under the high tariff of 1871. And it is not a fact that high tariff keeps out foreign goods. In 1860 we imported to the amount of $146,177,126, and in 1871 we imported $165,483,679,—showing an excess of $19,38-,543. But the exports of meat and breadstuffs—the articles produced by the farmer—in 1860 exceeded those of 1871 over $1,000,000, and the showing is still greater in 1873, the year that large crops ruined the farmer. The duty paid on the foreign articles is the

AMOUNT OF ROYALTY

the manufacturer charges for his goods. All other industries are compelled to divide the products of their labor with him. The protective tariff makes the farmer, the laborer, and all consumers insurers of a certain profit to powerful monopolies.

AND THE RIGHT-HOUSE SYSTEM—

the twin sister of the protective tariff—as a bid by corrupt politicians for popularity. It is a wrong, "conceived in sin and carried out in iniquity." None but unprincipled, wire-working politicians, seeking popularity, would ever have invented so ingenious and ruinous a system to manufacturing interests and the interests of the laborers. To think of manufacturing but eight hours, and paying high wages, and competing with foreign manufacturers that work twelve hours at low wages, is unreasonable. But it was a bid for the farmer's vote.

AND OUR CURRENCY

is much to do with it. We cannot discover the wisdom of a law which gives the combined corporate interests in the country an opportunity to "corner" from an amount of money as to create a panic at will. There is a combination existing between railroad corporations and Wall street brokers, and they control the business of the country, and, to some extent, the movements of the Government, and hold the whole country at their mercy. The manufacturing interests require more money. With a small volume of money, interest must be high; and can manufacturers expect to pay high rates of interest and successfully compete with those that pay a low rate of interest? The amount of money being fixed by law, the Government in effect declares that the people shall have but this amount for all the purposes for which money is used, which is not $15 per capita, while no other civilized nation uses less than from $25 to $31. A financial system that can be controlled by a few corrupt millionaires is bad, and should be changed. And for this state of things there is no relief without a change of policy on the part of our Government

AND OUR PATENT-RIGHT MEN.

To these inventions and discoveries we are indebted for much that is of great value to the people. But the desire to acquire wealth has caused dishonest adventurers to enter the field of invention with the intent of defrauding the people. And the same desire has caused many whose inventions are of real value to resort to various schemes to have their patents extended. Having been granted a monopoly, they contrive to continue it, and combine together and work together for the purpose of extorting from the people by securing extension. This is nothing less than legalized robbery.

These, with many other causes, combine to raise the price of manufactured goods, and cannot be justly charged to the account of manufacturers. But all unnecessary expense

MUST BE MET BY THE PRODUCER.

It is not the interest of the manufacturer to lay heavy burdens on the farmer, nor is it the interest of the farmer to cultivate a feeling of distrust or jealousy. Such a policy works no good, as was clearly provenby the course pursued by the manufacturers of horse corn-planters last season, resulting in a large stock of planters on hand; and we have the same state of affairs in the Marsh Harvester next season. Nor can the resolution passed at the meeting of plow-makers at Chicago result in any good, namely: that they will sell no plows to Farmers' Clubs or Granges for less than retail prices, but will surely result in Eastern manufacturers selling the Western Farmers' Associations their plows. Farmers will understand that it is their interest to build up manufactures in the West; but there are bounds beyond which

PATIENCE CEASES TO BE A VIRTUE.

The plow-manufacturers could not have well considered the effect of such a course; and we trust other manufacturers will not adopt it, for nothing will prove so disastrous to Western interests generally.

Manufacturers have spent much time and money in establishing agencies and securing a trade, and we cannot expect them to give it up unless a practical plan is offered; but it is confidently expected that some plan will be agreed on that will be safe and satisfactory to them and beneficial to the farmers; and that manufacturers, farmers, laborers, and all good men, will unite in an effort to remove some of the difficulties we have spoken of. And farmers should

PRACTICE ECONOMY

until they can buy with cash. Then they will be the most desirable class of customers, and manufacturers will say, "These farmers have found the true philosopher's stone; long live the Farmers' Movement."

DELEGATES APPOINTED.

On motion, the Vice-Presidents were appointed delegates to attend the session of the Cheap-Transportation Association to be held in Washington, Jan. 14, with power to select alternates.

CREED'S SPEECH.

Creed, of Marion, made a speech which was a mixture of finance and anecdotes, and the two were so jumbled together that it was impossible to tell what he was trying to impress upon the minds of the delegates.

S. M. SMITH

followed, thanking the Convention for re-electing him, and justifying his Winchester speech, which has been severely criticised by some newspapers. He went on to speak of political parties, asserting that all their theories were taken out of the Republican party there would be but very little left of it. He urged the farmers to organize a party themselves, for by it alone could they hope to succeed in securing the reforms so much needed to promote their welfare.

After calling attention to the necessity for furnishing crop reports, he admonished them to

FORM COMBINATIONS

to enhance the value of their products. He said that combination was necessary to protect them from the wrongs and robberies practiced upon them. If the present condition of things were continued for twenty years the land monopoly which was such a curse to England would exist in this country. They must put up the prices of what they have to sell, and lower the prices of what they buy. This was not unjust. It was simply a demand that those who created wealth shall not extort it from those who produced it. He had the price of everything from a hoe to a threshing-machine, and they could be purchased in quantities at from 50 to 75 per cent lower than retail prices.

There must be cohesion among them of that sort that would bring about everything sought by independent political action. [Applause.]

ADJOURNED FOR ONE YEAR.

The Convention, at 11:30, adjourned for one year.

OUR CURRENCY IN RELATION TO THE INTERESTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

The following is the full text of the letter of Mr. Amasa Walker, read before the Farmers' Association on Wednesday:

Hon. W. C. Flagg, President Illinois Farmers' Association:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th of November is at hand, requesting me to furnish a paper to be read at the approaching Annual Convention of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, upon "Our Currency in Relation to the Interests of the Industrial Classes."

I accept your invitation with pleasure; but, owing to previous and pressing engagements, must do so as concisely as possibly.

It seems to be generally admitted that agriculture, the chief industrial interest of the nation, is at present greatly depressed; that, for several years past, it has been less prosperous than other departments of business. There are two prominent causes for this state of things. One of these is palpable, and your attention has already been directed to it, namely: the

HIGH CHARGES FOR TRANSPORTATION,

caused by the oppressive exaction of the railroads. Of these I need not speak. I fully agree with you in regard to the magnitude of the evil, and the necessity of rigorous measures for its removal.

I will only, therefore, say in this connection that no other power than that of the National Government, through Congressional legislation, is adequate to people successfully with the tremendous concentration of corporate interests with which you will have to contend.

The other cause, in no wise inferior in its injurious influence upon agriculture, is the false and disgraceful condition of

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

In calling your attention to this subject, I would first ask you to notice the very striking fact that the prices of your great staples are no higher on an average now than before the War, while all other commodities have advanced from 25 to 50, and in many cases 75 per cent. Farmers should direct their minds especially to this consideration, and seek to inquire why it is that their products do not rise when all other commodities do. If they examine into the matter carefully, they will discover that their great staples do not rise equally in price, because the country produces a surplus of these, which must be sent abroad for a market, and consequently must be sold for what they are worth in gold to send to Liverpool or other foreign ports. Flour, wheat, corn, pork, beef, lard, &c., are sent as a remittance

INSTEAD OF GOLD,

and must, therefore, be sent at their value in gold, since that is the universal standard of value in the commerce of the world.

Farmers' products, then, are sold at gold prices, plus what little gold premium there may be; while all the farmers consume must be purchased at currency prices, from 25 to 75 per cent higher, in consequence of the excessive volume of our paper money.

If farmers will but look at the facts, they cannot fail to see that they are obliged to sell at low and buy at high prices; and that is one of the chief causes of the depression of their branch of industry. When they do perceive this, of course they will demand a

RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

They will see that, since there cannot be two prices for their products,—one for home consumption and the other for export,—whatever they may wish to send abroad must determine the price of the whole crop.

No class suffers so much from a defective currency as the agricultural. The manufacturer makes his goods under a depreciated currency, and they cost him 50 per cent more in consequence; but he sells them under the same currency, and gets 50 per cent higher prices, together with his customary rate of profit. So of all classes, except those who produce commodities in the surplus of which must be sent to a foreign market.

Under such a state of things, the farmer cannot hope for as great prosperity as is found in other industries, and should, therefore, insist upon the restoration of the currency to par with gold; and, as that is impossible, except by withdrawing a part of the present supersabundant circulation, he must insist upon

CONTRACTION.

There is no escape from this alternative. All attempts to evade or avoid it will be found entirely futile, will complicate the situation, make a bad matter worse, and prolong the suffering of agricultural interests.

To this opinion, so confidently asserted, methinks I hear some farmer reply, "Ah! but I am in debt. My farm is mortgaged for more than it is worth, and I might listen to contraction; but, until then, I shall object." But, my friend, you are, allow me to say, greatly mistaken in your view of the matter. You owe money; how can you pay it? Certainly only by the profits you can make by farming. Every step that tends to lessen the profits of conducting your farm and supporting your family are reduced, the greater surplus will you have wherewith to discharge your mortgage. If your grain, beef, pork, &c., bring as much as they now do, while your expenditures are greatly lessened, would you not have a greater amount of profits wherewith to pay your debts? Now, then, it is certain that, were the natural volume of currency restored, your crops would bring the same prices as at present, while, your expenses being reduced, you would have a

GREATER MARGIN OF NET INCOME.

Suppose, for illustration, your whole income to be $2,000; and that your expenditures, after paying taxes, repairs, and interest upon your mortgage, &c., leaves you nothing wherewith to reduce the principal. Then, if your products bring as much as they now do, while your expenses are reduced 20 per cent (and they would be more than that), you would be able to pay an annual installment of $400, which would clear off the mortgage in five years, and yet, to do this, you need not deprive yourself or your family of anything you now enjoy. So, the sooner the currency is restored, the sooner will you be

ABLE TO DISCHARGE YOUR MORTGAGE.

If, in addition to this, you are able to secure the protection of the National Government against the impositions of the railroads, you would have a still greater balance in your favor.

The farmers of the United States ought now to enjoy a far higher degree of prosperity than they have ever hitherto done. The introduction of machinery has so facilitated production, and reduced the amount of labor required, that they ought to secure greater profits than ever before; and would, but for the injustice they suffer from the two causes that have been mentioned.

If this be true,—and it is so demonstrably,—the farmers of the country should unite their votes and their voice in favor of the contraction of the currency

TILL AT PAR WITH GOLD.

If they do this, they will certainly accomplish their object, since they hold the balance of power, and can dictate such terms as they please. Fortunately their interests are identical with those of the entire country. What farmers need, all classes need, except always those who prey upon the earnings of other people.

Farmers, above all others, should understand that their peculiar interests can never be promoted by the issues of paper money. Were $1,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 of additional greenbacks or bank-notes to be put in circulation, agricultural products would not be increased in value

BY A PENNY.

But such an issue, while it could not raise the price of their products in foreign markets, would enhance the cost of home-production and all the expenses of living.

To all this it may be replied, "What you say may be very well for the farmers; but how with those they employ? I reply, as much better for them as for their employers. Their wages will indeed be lessened, but so will their expenses of living. Everything they purchase will be reduced to at least as great a degree as their wages, and what they are able to save will be worth a good deal more than it is at present, because it will purchase more of any kind of property; and thus they will be as surely benefited as the farmers themselves.

ALL THE INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS

of the nation, in fact, will receive essential advantages from the restoration of a sound standard of value, while no honest occupation will be injured by it.

A contraction of the currency to its normal amount (and that will be indicated by its being at par with gold), as it must be when at its natural limit) will make money

PLENTY AND CHEAP.

This may seem quite paradoxical; nevertheless, nothing is more true, and the most positive evidence of the fact is before us at this moment. Is not money more scarce, and the rate of interest higher than ever known? And yet we have more than $700,000,000 of paper money to-day, against $200,000,000 before the War. Certainly this cannot be disputed; nor is this a solitary case in point. I find, by careful examination for the past forty years, that, whenever the currency has been uncommonly redundant, money has always been in extraordinary demand, and the rate of interest unusually high; though

NEVER SO HIGH AS AT PRESENT,

for the reason that at no previous time has there ever been such an excess of paper in circulation over the real wants of the country; I do not say over the wants of speculators and monopolists, for they can never have too much; the greater the excess, the more extended their operations, and the larger their profits.

The question of resumption is peculiarly a Western question; for the reason that the West is more interested, by far, than any other section of the country in having it brought about; and also that hitherto the greatest opposition to the measure has been generally understood to come from the agricultural States. It is now with them to

DECIDE THE MATTER.

If the farmers can be made to see in what way, and to what extent, they suffer from a dishonored currency, there will be no danger nor difficulty in securing its restoration by a gradual but certain process of contraction.

I would, therefore, in conclusion, say to the gentlemen of your Convention:

If you wish to secure a fair competition amongst the various industries of the nation; if you would have money plenty, and the rate of interest low; if you would like to make your purchases and sales by the same standard, and at just equal prices,—unite all your energies for the restoration of the circulating medium; and be not, I pray you, diverted from your purpose by any of the

SPECIOUS, BUT DELUSIVE,

schemes presented for evading the indispensable measure of contraction.

Hoping that your Convention may be harmonious in its deliberations, wise in its conclusions, and successful in all its lawful endeavors to secure its great object, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

AMASA WALKER.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASS., Dec. 5, 1873.

The Wisconsin State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 18.—James Brainerd, Secretary of the State Grange, has just issued instructions to the various Granges throughout the State for the annual meeting of the State Grange at Janesville, Jan. 20. All Masters of Granges and their wives are admitted as members, and Past-Masters and their wives as honorary members. The State Grange will pay all hotel bills of members entitled to vote. All the hotels will board Grangers at reduced rates.

Iowa State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 18.—The contract for the manufacture of 100 Warner harvesters was to-day let by the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

Meeting of the Nebraska State Grange.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says the meeting of the State Grange promises to be a decided success. Over 200 farmers are present. The Grange organized this evening.

CRIME.

Forgery in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 18.—A man passing by the name of Munell, alias Crane, has been in this city for the past ten days or more, representing himself as agent for parties in buying wheat. He began by depositing $700 in the First National Bank, for convenience only, he said, not as part of his capital for purchasing. He has made some actual transactions of business here. He was recognized under the name he gave by one of our well-known citizens, who had known of his having transactions in Missouri some time since, and knew nothing against him. He has here had dealings with Mangold, Hibbard & Co., Lee, Wilcox, and Comstock & Reed, all of this city, and had formed a casual acquaintance with bankers here. To-day he presented checks forged with the signatures of the above-named firms, and drew from the First National Bank about $2,500, from the City National Bank about $1,900, and from Fuller's Bank about $2,200. Early this afternoon it was discovered that the checks were forged. The man is supposed to have left town immediately on getting the money. Dispatches have been sent to intercept him, if on any train; but no satisfactory response has yet been received. He is 30 to 35 years old; has dark-brown hair; sandy whiskers on his chin; wears a broad-shouldered. He is gentlemanly and business-like in his manners.

Bank Irregularities in Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 18.—The testimony, as elicited in the investigation of the late water-bond defalcation, shows some specific methods of banking as carried on in this city. The National Trust Company was run by Grier, so at least George Seidle, the bookkeeper, testified. The Directors never troubled the Bank, for they had implicit confidence in their Cashier, Grier. Whenever an audit was made, notes were manufactured, a balance struck by Grier out of his head, always correct, and that was satisfactory. Seidle testified to covering up $400,000 of false entries, which were made by Grier's orders. The bank was completely gutted by Grier, before he left, and he (Seidle) knew it, but he wouldn't tell. He also knew that Ross was depositing there the city's money against the law, but he kept quiet. When Seidle came off the stand, Ross was arrested on a warrant issued by Ald. McMasters, for conspiracy, and gave bail in a $5,000 for a hearing Tuesday.

The Security Trust Company creditors are just investigating that bank, which closed the day Brady suspended. It seems Brady was the bank, and the bank was Brady, and it is just barely possible that the poor depositors will get about 25 cents on the dollar, and that is the way that institution was run, whose Directors are some of the heaviest business men in this city.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 18.—A farmer named Frank Mason was assaulted by two strangers, whom he allowed to ride with him, when about a mile from this city, last night. He was struck on the head with a slung-shot, but before they had accomplished their object, which was to rob him, they were frightened away by some persons going the same road.

Alleged Theft from Freight Cars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUBURN, Ind., Dec. 18.—The trial of Cyrus Chapman on the charge of robbing freight cars on the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad has been in progress for the last few days, and this morning the case was given to the jury, who have not yet returned a verdict. It is the general opinion that he will be found guilty. The principal witness for the prosecution is C. J. S. Beckitt, who gave evidence that the defense was unable to upset. His two accomplices, J. L. Sponagle and J. Plunkett, who dug their way out of jail last week, are still at large.

Homicide at Walkerton, St. Joe County, Ind.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—A contractor at Walkerton by the name of Johnson Virtue, had an altercation with a Swede (name unknown) who had been in his employ, working on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, about his (the Swede's) pay. Virtue refusing to pay him, a number of laborers met and armed themselves, threatening to kill Virtue if he did not pay them. Virtue retreated to his office, and, one of the party entering, Virtue drew his revolver and shot him above the left eye, killing him instantly.

Alleged Malpractice in Aurora, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 18.—The malpractice suit of Maguire v. Abner Hard, M. D., commenced to-day. The case of alleged malpractice was one of small-pox, which terminated fatally. Gen. John Farnsworth is engaged for the doctor. The suit is exciting considerable public interest.

A Well-Dressed Burglar in Limbo.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Dec. 18.—The lumber office of John Wilson was broken open to-day noon by a man giving his name as John Duffy. There were found on his person $103 worth of postage-stamps, and four butcher-knives. He had on four pairs of pants, three coats, and other clothing in proportion. He threw away two rolls of cloth just before he was arrested. The stamps were taken from Wilson's office. Duffy is safely locked.

Convicted of Murder.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18.—Stephen Hood, the negro who has been on trial the past few days, charged with murdering his step-son some months ago, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree. The prisoner's counsel gave notice that he would file a motion for a new trial.

An Absconding Railroad Contractor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—M. R. Holly, a contractor of the Pals & Pali River Railroad, Kansas, obtained a considerable amount of bonds belonging to the road two weeks ago, and ran off, leaving about 1,500 men unpaid, the families of whom are in destitute circumstances. Parties are in pursuit of the absconding contractor.

Punishment for Body-Snatching.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—George A. Christian, late clerk in the Surgeon-General's office, and Chattel Green, both convicted on charge of digging up dead bodies and selling them, were to-day sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000

Irregularities Charged Against a Register in Bankruptcy.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—The charges preferred some time ago against Lucien Eaton, Register in Bankruptcy here, of irregularities and corruption in office, were reviewed to-day. Several additional charges are made against him, and a petition asking for his removal presented to the United States District Court. Judge Treat ordered a copy of the charges to be served on Register Eaton, and that he be required to file his answer on the 27th inst.

FINANCIAL.

Affairs of the Western Union Telegraph Company—Rumor that it will Hereafter Make Regular Dividends —The Suspended Dry Goods Firm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—It was rumored to-day that the Western Union Telegraph Company had leased the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph, but no one has been found to confirm it. It is not generally believed, as no meeting of the Directors of the Western Union has been held since Tuesday, when no such arrangement was made.

The story that the Western Union is to pay its earnings to its stockholders as dividends in the future, instead of using the money thus received to extend their lines, is very widely credited, as it is well known that the Western Union has never been a regular dividend-paying stock. President Orton says that it now has on hand earnings to the amount of $7,500,000.

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

There is good reason for believing that the danger to the dry-goods jobbing houses has been over-estimated. While most of the jobbers laid in their fall stocks before the panic came on, and without any anticipation of it, few purchases were made on four months' time. Those who have paper which falls due at the present time have had ample opportunity to prepare for the event, and have had advantage of the reaction which followed the panic. Since then, money has flowed into the West and South in large quantities to move grain and cotton, and for several weeks past collections from both quarters have been very good.

Edson, Bradley & Co., whose failure I mentioned yesterday, still await the decision of the committee of their creditors in whose hands they placed their affairs. Nothing new is obtainable in regard to the other houses which have suspended. Early in the day rumors were circulated that the large dry goods house of Denny, Poor & Co., No. 324 Broadway, had failed. The report was denied by a member of the firm, and on its being communicated to a prominent banker on the street, he said he would buy $50,000 worth of the firm's paper at 1 per cent. Others equally well known expressed similar confidence in the firm's perfect solvency.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Wight & Tillinghast, dry goods commission merchants, notified their creditors to-day of their inability to meet maturing obligations. The suspension was caused by loss of credit occasioned by the failure of A. W. Sprague & Co., of Providence, W. Sprague of the latter firm, being a special partner in the firm of Wight & Tillinghast.

Failures in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Dec. 18.—The failure is announced of S. Vehon, general store, at Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa. Liabilities, $45,000; assets about $10,000.

It is expected that the prospective repeal of the Bankrupt law will have the effect of causing many voluntary bankruptcies in Iowa, and already several have occurred in this vicinity.

Pittsburgh Mills to Resume.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 18.—A large number of the mills suspended for a time on the South Side will resume after the 1st of January next. Trade bears a very hopeful outlook, and money is getting much easier.

Toronto Failure.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 18.—William Hamilton & Sons, proprietors of the St. Lawrence Foundry, of this city, have failed. Their liabilities exceed $200,000.

TO THE GRAVE.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Prof. Agassiz.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 18.—The funeral of the late Prof. Agassiz took place this afternoon in the Appleton Chapel, Harvard University. The chapel was elaborately decorated with funeral emblems, and flowers, a tribute of respect from the students of the University. The remains, inclosed in a plain burial case covered with flowers, were borne into the chapel at 2 o'clock, followed by the immediate relatives, the organist performing a voluntary from the final chorus of the Passion Music of Sebastian Bach. The services were then begun with the chanting of a selection from Cherubini's requiem mass by the Harvard Glee Club. The burial service from the King's Chapel Liturgy was then read by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., preacher of the University, and was immediately followed by the singing of the hymn, "Go to the Grave." The choir rendered the impressive service, and the body was removed as unceremoniously as it had entered the sanctuary, while the "Dead March" in "Saul" was performed on the organ. A long cortege followed to the burial place in Mount Auburn Cemetery. The church was densely crowded, many being unable to gain admittance. Among those present were Vice President Wilson, Gov. Washburn, ex-Gov. Claflin, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and a large number of other distinguished persons. The church bells in Boston and Cambridge were tolled, and the flags displayed at half-staff during the progress of the funeral.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Boston (Dec. 16) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Prof. Agassiz's short illness was, from a medical point of view, involved in much obscurity. Dr. Brown-Sequard, who has made diseases of the nerves and brain a specialty, and who observed every phase of Agassiz's case from the beginning, declared himself considerably puzzled. Dr. Wyman, one of the most skilful physicians in the country, was also watching him in his progress and observations, and agreed with Dr. Brown-Sequard as to the great difficulty and obscurity of the case. Under these circumstances, Prof. Agassiz's friends readily consented to a post-mortem examination, and took measures to make it as thorough as possible. Seven of the most eminent physicians of Cambridge and Boston were summoned to the autopsy, namely: Dr. John Jackson, Dr. Calvin Ellis, Dr. H. H. Fit

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

The supply of money in this market gradually increases, and, though there is still a very active demand, there is no difficulty in getting money on good collaterals or prime commercial names.

The recent heavy shipments of hog-product and grain have steadily increased the supply of New York exchange until it has caused a movement of currency from that city to the West. Several banks here were ordering currency from the East to-day, and banks in several of the Western cities are offering exchange on New York for sale here. New York exchange is the same thing as money, and its increase in the West indicates the increase of money realized from the sale of Western products. Sales of New York exchange were made to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount.

It is suspected that the false report telegraphed here from Washington yesterday to the effect that the South Park Commissioners of Chicago were trying to negotiate more bonds in New York, originated in the jealousy of some of the banks here, who fancied that such a report might in some way embarrass the movements or plans of some of their competitors. The fact has a Chicago bank recently offered some of the South Park bonds in New York has no more significance than if it had offered Cook County bonds, or even Government bonds. As for the desirability of South Park bonds for investment, we have reason to believe they are equal to any municipal or corporate bonds now in the market. There is not quite $2,000,000 of them outstanding, and no probability that any more than $2,000,000 will be issued; at least, not without due notice to the public. The South Park law not only makes the whole property of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake liable for these bonds, which are issued to pay for the lands taken for the South Parks and for their improvement, but authorizes an annual tax of $300,000 on the same property to pay the interest on the bonds and the current expenses of keeping the parks in order after the improvements are made. This tax goes into the regular tax-lists of the municipalities, and is collected by the Town Collectors the same as the city and county taxes. The interest on the bonds is the first thing the Commissioners pay out of the annual $300,000, which leaves $160,000 annual income to spend on the improvement and maintenance of the parks. The resources of the South Park Commission, however, are so well known that it has suggested to a clique the scheme of annexing Hyde Park and other suburban towns to the city, and the consolidation of the South Park Board with the West Chicago and Lincoln Park Boards, which find great difficulty in raising the funds to improve and buy more lands at speculative prices. There is good reason to believe that such a scheme is being organized, and will be advocated by the clique in the Legislature. One of the presumed objects is to change the Park laws so as to divert the revenue of the South Parks to the improvement of the other parks, though the whole scheme of annexing the suburban towns probably embraces many other objects. The suburban property-owners, however, will probably object to handing the control over to any central clique, fortified behind laws devised for certain purposes which are fully known only to the clique.

TAXES ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

Notwithstanding the taxes on savings deposits were greatly diminished a year or two ago by act of Congress, the committees of savings bankers are before Congress asking for an entire abolition of taxes on savings deposits, on the plea that it is a tax on poor people. The National Bankers in Congress rebut this plea with the complaint—which is well founded—that the savings banks do a large commercial business for mercantile houses, and that they have no right to discriminations in their favor. The petition of the savings bankers will meet with no favor in Congress.

THE DEFICIENCY OF THE REVENUE AS A PRETEXT FOR INFLATION.

It now begins to appear that the falling off in the National revenue, which the Secretary of the Treasury made the ground for asking for an increase of taxation, is not nearly so large as he estimated. The Secretary's report was written in the midst of the panic, and under its depressing influence his estimate of internal revenue receipts for the nine months ending June 30, 1874, were $66,000,000. This estimate indicated a falling off of about 18 per cent in the previously anticipated internal revenue for the fiscal year 1873-4, as a result of the panic. The rapid revival of business, however, since the panic shows that this panic estimate was too small. The total of internal revenue receipts from July 1 to Dec. 13 were $42,908,000, of which $17,260,000 was collected between Oct. 1 and Dec. 13. This period nearly covers the duration of the panic, and yet if the revenue were no larger for the next nine months than the average monthly receipts during the panic, the total annual receipts would only fall about $1,500,000 short of the Secretary's estimate. In view of the present rapid revival of business, it would be foolish to suppose the average monthly receipts of the next six months would not be larger than during the panic. The probability is that the Secretary's panic estimate of $66,000,000 for the internal revenue of the nine months to June 30, 1874, is from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 too small. There will undoubtedly be a very important falling off in the customs duties for the year ending June 30, 1874, but probably not near so much as estimated by the Secretary. His panic estimate of the customs duties for the fiscal year to June 30, 1874, was $143,000,000, which would show a falling off of nearly $45,000,000 from the $192,729,940 of customs duties received in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. It is apparent that the Government will not be so poor as was thought, and that there will not be so much necessity in the falling off of revenue for the inflation of the currency as is presumed. The repairs of the navy, however, will absorb a large amount, and as inflation is just now popular, it is altogether probable that the whole $44,000,000 will be put out.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	120	120½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	115½	116
U. S. 5-20s of '64	115¾	116¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	115¾	116¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	118¾	119¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	118¾	119
10-40s	111¾	112¼
U. S. 6s (new issue)	113¾	113¾
U. S. currency 6s	113¼	113¾
Gold (full weight)	111¼	111¾
Gold coupons	111¾	112
Eastern exchange (counter rates)	par	par
Gold exchange	112	112½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	100	@100½
Chicago City 7s	95	and int.
Cook County 7s	95	and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	95	@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Money was easy at 5@6.

Loan certificates outstanding, $3,990,000.

Outstanding legal-tenders show an increase of $1,200,000. This large increase was not known in Wall street until after the close of business.

Sterling was firm at 108¾@109 for 60 days and 109¾ for sight.

The customs receipts were $206,000.

Gold closed at 111¾, the lowest point of the day, after selling at 112¾.

Loans were at 5 and 7 gold for carrying.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000.

The shipments were $1,000,000.

Governments were steady.

State bonds quiet.

The chief feature in the stock market is dullness. The principal transactions were in Union Pacific, Wabash, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and Western Union. The two last named were the strongest on the list. Wabash was especially weak on a fresh issue of stock. It was also reported that the Western Union Company had leased the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph. The stock sales to-day amounted to 50,000 shares, of which 22,000 were Western Union, 36,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 Wabash, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 New York Central, 6,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 3,000 North western.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119½	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '64	115¾	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '65	115	New 5s	113½
Coupons, '65	115½	10-40s	112¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	113	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	99	Virginias, old	38
Tennessee, old	81	North Carolina—old	34
Tennessee, new	81½	North Carolina, new	31
Virginias, new	39		

STOCKS.

Canton	58½	N. J. Central	100
Western Union	74½	St. Paul	39¾
Quicksilver	36	St. Paul pfd	63
Adams Express	89	Terre Haute	20
Wells Fargo	71	Terre H.-ute pfd	38
American Express	56	Terre Haute pfd	57
Merchants' Ex	37½	Chicago & Alton	103
Pacific Mail	32½	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
New York Central	96¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie	44	C., C. & C.	73½
Erie pfd	67¾	C., R. & Q.	95
Reading	93¾	Lake Shore	78¾
Hudson	127	Indiana Central	22
Michigan Central	73	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	84½	Union Pacific stock	30¾
Pittsburgh	84¾	Union Pacific bonds	82
Panama	99	Quicksilver pfd	69½

Rock Island	97	Del. & Lack. & W.	103¾
Wabash	80½	Hartford & Erie	9¾
Wabash pfd	79		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Dec. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Clark st, 60 4-10 ft s of Webster av, e f, 24x120 ft, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $2,000.

Laughton et, bet Leavitt and Oakley sts, s f, 22x124 ft, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $735.

South Halsted st, 75 ft s of O st, e f, 62x150 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $4,800.

Lull st, 48 ft e of North Wood st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $550.

Lincoln st, 146 ft n of Lee av, e f, 25x123 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,600.

Emma st, 150 ft w of Noble st, n f, 24x124 3-10 ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $2,000.

Cleaver st, 250 ft s of Bradley st, e f 22½x125 ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $1,000.

Cleaver st, 225ft s of Bradley st, e f, 25x125 ft dated Oct. 24; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 46, in Block 1, of w ½ of Sec 18, 39, 14, deed July 28; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Drexel boulevard, n w cor of Fifty-first st, e f 129x 121½ ft, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $10,000. George H. Bozat to Adelaide Nielson, of New York.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	13,370	8,099	11,800	6,728
Wheat, bu	139,230	35,780	63,546	20,303
Corn, bu	33,275	51,450	1,149	1,985
Oats, bu	30,580	29,730	3,468	30,723
Rye, bu	4,795	4,880	1,577	1,580
Barley, bu	14,970	14,820	8,647	20,023
Grass seed, lbs	46,090	39,715		
Flax seed, lbs	84,600			
Broom corn, lbs		24,000	20,000	11,010
Cured meats, lbs	1,363,690	177,000	2,950,110	2,009,570
Beef, brls	35		30	60
Pork, brls	650	79	1,286	1,697
Lard, lbs	144,450	130,140	128,378	652,340
Tallow, lbs	11,670	32,354	45,286	41,200
Butter, lbs	71,605	56,600	45,770	25,160
Dressed hogs, No	1,877	840	2,008	920
Live hogs, No	18,599	35,192	9,677	4,048
Cattle, No	1,632	1,891	995	743
Sheep, No	1,234	1,368	1,149	1,193
Hides, lbs	181,956	114,733	125,190	147,193
Highwines, brls	19	183	84	257
Wool, lbs	31,330	66,126	64,000	90,960
Potatoes, bu	600	1,575	260	22
Lumber, m ft	90	181	541	506
Shingles, m	450	320	735	98
Lath, m		40	16	9
Salt, brls	200	918	1,535	919

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 6,924 bu wheat; 7,980 bu corn; 4,378 bu oats; 1,957 bu rye; 406 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 283 cars wheat; 74 cars corn; 23 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 22 cars barley. Total, 409 cars, or 149,000 bu.

The news from the Erie Canal to-day was rather conflicting. About forty boats are reported as having worked their way out to the river; and it is said that, if the weather continues as mild as at present, nearly all will get through. But there is so much ice in the canal now that a very slight lowering of the temperature would suffice to freeze it up solid. Some of the grain now afloat on the canal has been already bought up by dealers in the interior towns along the route, and more of it will be sold if cold weather should set in before it can be moved eastward.

The corn market is still hampered by the uncertainty about the actual value of certain receipts which have for some time past been looked upon with suspicion, but which no one likes to take the responsibility of refusing, because they may prove to be as good as any in the market. It was understood, a few days ago, that the two Houses and Railroad Commissioners would investigate the matter, but they have not yet done so. It would not take long to make up, and find out how many receipts are afloat against the grain. A world of trouble would be saved if the matter should prove to be all right, as it probably would.

It is rather freely whispered about that the pork-packers of this city voluntarily put up the price of hogs last week in the purpose of bringing the animals in with a rush, and causing a glut which was experienced at the Stock-Yards in the early part of this week. Such a thing is far from being impossible, and there is nothing criminal in it, although a business trick of that character may cause loss to a good many buyers in the country, who could not see the object of the packers who complain the most loudly are the very ones to be denounced for supposed combination of the packers, at the opening of the season, to put down prices. Of course, the current of trade is always smoother, and more satisfactory to all parties in the long run, when prices are sustained on an even grade; but neither side can always control prices, and the market is generally left to the speculators between two sets of players (or workers), each of which is continually trying to get the best of the other. That is what has been the matter with hogs during the past week.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, with higher prices in the leading cereals, and considerable strength elsewhere. The news from other points was generally "off" in quotations, and this made holders of breadstuffs more anxious to sell out than usual; especially as receipts of grain are on the increase. This is markedly the case in wheat, which only wants the railroad facilities to come in in greater volume than ever. The shipments are small, except to millers.

There were no new developments in the market for domestic dry goods. Steadily fair activity characterizes the demand both from interior and local buyers, and for all staple seasonable goods the feeling is unequivocally firm. In bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, and in ticks, cambrics, prints, and denims, the tendency is still upward. The distribution of staple and fancy groceries made a very respectable aggregate, and firmness again prevailed in all departments of the market. The chief interest is still centered in coffees, which continue excited and advancing. All through the autumn months prices were so much higher than in former seasons that buyers refrained from ordering beyond meeting immediate requirements, believing that prices would decline. Therefore, when a movement upward began, a month or six weeks ago, it found the distributing trade short of supplies, and the importers are thus enabled to command the extravagant prices now ruling. Java went up 1c to-day, while Rio and other grades were advanced ¼c. Syrups and molasses are active and advancing, and sugars are more steadily firm than at the beginning of the week. Rice, spices, soaps, candles, and starch were steady and firm. Teas are moving on a liberal scale, and are tending higher. The butter market remains firm, the demand rather exceeding the supply, at 18@25c for common to good, and at 25@33c for choice to fancy. A fair enquiry for cheese existed at steady prices. Bagging, coal, pig-iron, and wool were unchanged. There was a fair movement in oils, leather, and tobacco at former quotations.

The features of the lumber market were substantially the same as for the past two weeks. Trade is confined to a few small orders, and prices are comparatively steady. Metals, iron, and nails are in moderate request, at former rates, and nails being firm. Building materials were again reported quiet and nominal. Pork barrels were in large supply and lower, selling at $1.50@1.65, and tierces at $1.70. The wool, hay, and hop markets were quiet and unchanged. Broom corn met with the average demand, and was quoted firm, seeds were rather quiet, excepting millet and Hungarian, which were in request and firm, the former at an advance. Hides were firm under moderate receipts. There was no particular change in green fruits. Apples and cranberries were selling in a retail way, prices depending on the condition of the fruit. Potatoes are slow, and many keeping poorly, having been frosted, and have to be resorted to or sold at concessions. Poultry was steady and salable to the local trade.

Highwines were moderately active and irregular in the city firm, in sympathy with New York, which was quite active. Sales were reported early of 50 brls at 97c, and later of 200 brls at 96c per gallon, with 600 brls in bond at 96c seller January. The market closed with 96c bid, and 96½c asked.

Dressed hogs were in good demand for shipment, and choice frozen lots sold readily at $5.75 per 100 lbs, which was an advance of 10@15c. Soft lots sold at $5.50, the same price as yesterday, and good lots in fair order sold at $5.60@5.65. The market closed firm at this range. Sales were reported of 600 at $5.75; 300 to arrive by Jan. 5, 200 lbs or over, at $5.65; 152 at $5.60; 240 at $5.50. Total, 1,800 head, out of 1,877 received.

Provisions were moderately active, and firmer all round. There was a very good demand for mess pork, chiefly for forward delivery, and the market advanced steadily under it, having gained about 80@35c ₱ brl at the close of the session. Lard was also in fair speculative request, and advanced 10@20c ₱ 100 lbs. Meats were more active, as there were several orders on the floor to fill at current rates, though other buyers were more cautious, owing to the decline in the gold premium. Meats were a shade firmer, but not quotably higher. The stronger feeling was chiefly due to the fact that the receipts of hogs exhibited a falling off to barely half the average of the busy season, which led many operators to think that the supply is becoming exhausted; though prices of the animal did not materially improve, as there were a good many left over. The short interest were therefore more anxious to fill in, and gradually bid up the market on themselves, though there was no rush. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.25@14.30; do seller January, $14.37½@14.40; do seller February, $14.85@14.90; do seller March, $15.25@15.30; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.30@8.35; do seller January, $8.45@8.50; do seller February, $8.70@8.75; do seller March, $8.95@9.50. Green hams at 7½@8¾c; sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9¼c. Green shoulders at 4¾c; rough sides, 6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¼@6¾c; do short clear, 6½@6¾c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5c for shoulders, 6¼@6¾c for short rib and long clear and 6¾c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5¾c; do Cumberlands, 6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾@7c; do short clear, 7¾c; do long cut hams, 9@9¼c. Meats, seller January, about ½@¾c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Lard, 500 brls seller January mess pork at $14.30; 500 brls do at $14.25; 250 brls do at $14.00; 250 brls do seller February at $14.87½; 750 brls do at $14.80; 750 brls do at $14.75; 250 do at $14.70; 250 brls do at $14.65; 1,000 brls do at $14.62½; 250 brls do at $14.50; 1,500 brls do at $14.40; 1,000 brls do seller March at $14.30; 750 brls do at $14.25; 750 brls do at $14.10; 250 tcs lard at $8.30; 1,000 tcs do at $8.25; 250 tcs do at $8.12½; 60 tcs do (seconds) at 8c; 250 tcs do seller January at 8¼c; 1,250 tcs do seller February at $8.70; 500 tcs do at $8.65; 500 tcs do at $8.62½; 500 tcs do at $8.60; 500 tcs do seller March at $8.95; 80,000 lbs shoulders at 5c; 50,000 lbs do seller February at 5¾c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 6¾c; 210,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs do seller February at 7¾c; 100,000 lbs do at 7½c; 250,000 lbs short clear at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs do seller February at 7¾c; 200 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9¼c; 100 tcs do at 9c; 50 pkgs grease at 5c.

Flour was more active on export account at about the same range of prices as ruled during the past week. Buyers took hold more freely in spite of the weakness in wheat, though receipts are large, and holders refused to make the concessions generally demanded. Bran was strong, being in small supply. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras (Allsamskee) at $6.25; 500 brls do at $5.85; 1,350 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.65; 200 brls do at $5.62½; 100 brls do at $5.50; 250 brls do at $5.25; 1,000 brls do on private terms; 50 brls superfine at $4.00; 71 brls in sacks do at $3.30; 50 brls do at $3.25; 25 brls buckwheat at $8.00; 25 brls do at $7.75. Total, 4,596 brls. 10 tons bran at $12.50; 20 tons do at $12.00 (to arrive) on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75 @ 7.50
Choice do	8.00 @ 8.25
Red winters	7.00 @ 7.50
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75 @ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.25
Patent do	8.00 @ 12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00 @ 3.50
Common do	2.50 @ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.75
Buckwheat do	7.00 @ 9.00
Bran	12.00 @ 13.00

Wheat averaged ¼@¾c higher than yesterday, though generally weak after the first hour of the session. The English markets were quoted 6d per quarter lower, New York tended downward, and our receipts were larger, 283 cars being inspected in this morning, with the news that 150 cars were on the Northwestern Road alone to be counted in to-morrow's report. The market rose before the volume of the receipts was known, and fell off when the bulletin was scanned, as a great many parties tried to sell out. It was stated that some 200,000 bu were sold on Canadian account, and several other round blocks were disposed of by local holders who had previously been regarded as the least likely to sell. But the market was strong enough to absorb all these offerings without any very great decline, the reason being that we have not wheat enough here to tempt the short sellers to operate far enough to bear down heavily. Hence, while most operators seem disposed to expect a drop, there are not many who have courage to sell to any great extent. Seller January opened at 84¼@¾, sold at 84¾, declined to 81.15¾, rose to 81.15¾, fell back to 81.14¾, strengthened to 81.15¾, and closed firm at 81.15¾@1.15¾. Seller February was more active than heretofore, at 81.17¼@1.19, closing at 81.18¾. Seller the month sold at 81.18@1.15; and cash No 2 spring at 81.14@1.15, both closing at 81.14¾. Northwestern receipts of do commanded about ½c premium. No 1 spring sold at 81.16¾@1.17 for straight, and 81.19¾ for Northwestern receipts, both closing at medium quotations. No 3 spring was in very good demand, closing strong at 81.11. Rejected do closed at 81.04. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No 1 spring at 81.17; 3,200 bu do at 81.16¾; 1,200 bu No. 1 Northwestern at 81.19; 1,200 bu do at 81.18; 4,400 bu No. 2 spring at 81.15; 19,800 bu do at 81.14¾; 6,400 bu do at 81.14¾; 37,000 bu do at 81.14¼; 10,800 bu do at 81.14¾; 7,400 bu do at 81.14¼; 7,400 bu do at 81.14¾; 5,800 bu do at 81.14; 1,600 bu do at 81.13¾; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at 81.11; 3,200 bu do at 81.10¾; 800 bu do at 81.10¾; 400 bu do at 81.10; 1,600 bu do at 81.09¾; 6,800 bu rejected spring at 81.04; 400 bu do at 81.03¾; 400 bu do white spring by sample at 81.30; 2,400 bu do at 81.29; 800 bu do at 81.28. Total, 127,400 bu.

Corn was 1c higher and irregular, with rather more activity than yesterday. The news received early that it would probably be impossible to forward all the boats on the Erie Canal more than formed a set-off to the reports of an easier feeling in Liverpool, and a very full market in the receipts, with almost no shipments. There was a very good speculative demand in the first hour of the session, then a lull for an hour, and then a fair inquiry to the close. Cash corn was not much wanted, though the volume of sales reported was rather larger than yesterday. The receipts are on the increase, but not sufficiently so as to alarm holders, and the general expectation is that very little corn will be received here this winter, as country holders find it more profitable to sell for May delivery. Seller January opened at 51¾c, rose to 53¾c, receded to 53¾c, rose to 53c, and closed at 52¾c. Seller February sold at 53¾@54¾c; and seller March was nominal at 1c about that range. Seller May was nominal at above 60c. Cash No. 2 closed at 52¾c, and old rejected at 51c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 53c; 12,000 bu do at 52¾c; 20,200 bu do at 52¼c; 10,000 bu do at 52¾c; 2,000 bu rejected at 51¾c; 2,000 bu do at 51c; 800 bu new do at 46c; 2,800 bu do at 45c; 2,000 bu ear delivered at Stock Yards at 50c. Total, 54,600 bu.

Oats were more active and quite firm, at an average advance of ¾c per bu, with a better demand for both cash lots and options, as the fresh pressure of yesterday was lifted off. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 37¾@38c, closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller January, and current receipts of car lots, sold at 38@38¼c, closing at 38¾c. Seller February sold at 38¾@39c. Rejected was nominal at 35@35½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 38¾c; 2,400 bu do at 38¾c; 20,400 bu do at 38c; 12,400 bu do at 37¾c; 4,200 bu do at 37½c; 600 bu do at 37¾c; 600 bu mixed by sample at 39c on track. Total, 42,400 bu.

Rye was dull and again easier, being slow sale at the inside quotations of yesterday, though holders were unwilling to accept them. Sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 78½c, and 1,600 bu do at 75c.

Barley was a little more active than yesterday, but only dull, and averaged easier. The report in our column this morning that No. 2 closed yesterday at 81.32 was the result of misinformation; it sold no lower than 81.34. This morning the market opened nominally with 81.35 bid, but the only sale made during the session was at 81.33. No. 3 was quiet and unchanged, at 81.03 in the Rock Island, or seller January, and 81.04@1.05 for receipts in other houses. Rejected was steady at 82c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 81.33; 5,600 bu No. 3 at 81.03; 1,600 bu do at 81.04½; 3,000 bu do at 81.04; 1,600 bu rejected at 80c; 400 bu by sample at 81.20; 400 bu do at 81.15; 400 bu do at 81.10; 400 bu do at 81.05; delivered. Total, 13,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received by the Board of Trade to-day:

DEC. 18.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast about steady; cargoes of wheat on passage easier; good No. 2 spring off coast, 56s 6d@57s; do for shipment in January and February, 55s@56s 6d. Cargoes American corn off coast, 36s; do for shipment in January and February, 35s@35s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn rather easier.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 9d; white, 12s 5d@12s 8d; club, 12s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 36s 9d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 40s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—5 p. m.—Unchanged.

CALIFORNIA PROSPECTS.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of the 11th says:

Thus far in December we have scarcely had a clear day. Rain has fallen almost constantly,—so much so that the water fall, at date, exceeds seven and a half inches, being more than has fallen in a corresponding period for five years past. The hills and mountains around the bay have been covered with snow, and at Sacramento six inches of snow fell on Saturday, twelve inches, etc. This is something remarkable for California, the like of which is unknown to the oldest inhabitant. This copious rain-fall has been very general throughout the length and breadth of the State. The ground, in many localities, is wet down a foot or more; the subsoil once reached, we have little to fear from drought during the heat of summer; consequently, our people are exuberant at the fine crop prospects now open to our vision. An immense breadth of virgin land will this winter and spring be brought under cultivation, and thousands are planted with wheat which, under other circumstances, would remain but a barren waste. It has been estimated that this heavy rain will be the occasion for planting at least 200,000 centals more of wheat than would have otherwise been required. Of course, this outlook is very stimulating to men of enterprise upon this coast, and tends to lubricate the wheels of industry in a very wonderful manner. Everything with us depends upon a wet winter. The placer-miner requires water in his search for gold, and so of all other industries upon this coast; and the reader may depend upon it, that the yield of the precious metals upon the Pacific slope, for 1874, will be immense. And we think the crop yield will exceed anything in our past history. This weather will stimulate the planting of summer in our valleys, and a cheerful aspect upon all the varied industries of the Pacific slope.

It is something encouraging, at this advanced season of the year, to find that every berth alongside our wharves is full; occupied with ships discharging imports, and loading with exports. Such activity in the winter months is remarkable, and is assuring of the better time that is to come in 1874.

The Pacific Railroad continues to bring us increased supplies of general merchandise from the East; and we remark a corresponding falling off in shipments from New York and Boston via Cape Horn. By the same conveyance, coffee, in large quantities, is conveyed to St. Louis and Chicago; this trade is all clear gain to us. Then see the vast quantity of tea that is now seeking the overland route; and this traffic will speedily be increased four-fold as soon as the new steamship-line is fully inaugurated with China and Japan, which will surely result within a very few months. Australia will also begin to contribute freely to the carrying trade of this port, and we expect to see considerable colonial wool, destined for the East, brought this way to be reshipped in bond, across the continent.

LATER.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon, and ¼c lower, selling at 81.15¾@1.16 for January, and closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 52¾@52¾c seller January. In provisions, sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at 814.87½ seller February; 250 brls do at 814.35 seller January; and 500 tcs lard at 8¾c seller February.

10 EVENING BOARD.

EVENING PROVISION BOARD, CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Sales 500 brls mess pork, cash, 814.35.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at $1.96@1.99.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light local request at steady prices. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.25, and $1.40 in brls.

BROOM-CORN—Met with a moderate demand, and is firm. Very choice hurl has been sold recently at 8¾c. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7¾@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6¾@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 6½@6¾c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain quiet and nominal, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $4.00 ₱ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $2.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.25 ₱ brl; white sand, ₱ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₱ brl; brick, ₱ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50 @7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; fullwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ₱ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The supply of choice table butter continues to fall below the requirements of the trade, and the market is firm at the advanced prices recently established. Nor is there any overplus of any description, common, medium, and good grades being well up to quotations. Sales were chiefly at 18@30c, though some fancy packages sold at 32@34c. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 29@33c; medium to good, 22@27c; inferior to common, 15@20c; common to choice roll, 15@20c.

BAGGING—Met with rather more inquiry than on the earlier days of the week, but there was no appearance of activity in any department of the market, and values were not subjected to any appreciable change. We quote: Stark A, 54c; Lewiston A, 54c; Atlantic A, 53c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 60@65c.

CHEESE—Is in steadily fair request to supply the current wants of local and interior dealers, and, under light stocks and in sympathy with the Eastern market, the quoted prices are firmly adhered to. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, mild, 13@ 13¼c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Still moving to a fair aggregate, orders being for small lots, just to supply immediate necessities. Prices ruled firm at the following range: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.00; Cherry Ridge, $8.50; Blossburg, $9.50 @9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Block, $8.50; Mohonk Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Hitonok, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Medway, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were in large supply, and sales were made at concessions of 10@20c from yesterday's prices. Tierces were tame at $1.70. Pork barrels, $1.50@1.65; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.70; lard kegs, 45@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $34.00@36.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00 @28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $35@36.00; four staves, $4.50@5.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m. Sales include 2 cars rnd 200 pork barrels at $1.65; 2 cars do at $1.60; 50 barrels at $1.60; 1 car do at $1.55.

EGGS—Were steady, and in moderate local request at 22@24c. Pickled lots are slow at 15@20c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet but steady. The receipts are light as well as the demand. We quote: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 60@63c, from which grade down; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 8@4c.

FISH—Business was reported fully as good as in previous seasons of the year period, and with fair stocks in store and prospects of an active trade by and by, jobbers seem well pleased. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ₱ brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50 @14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 Labrador herring, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 scotch, ₱ box, 5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, spits brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@ 4.25; pickerel, No. 1, 90@95c ₱ box herring, scaled, 40@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $16.00@18.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A liberal distribution of domestic and foreign fruits was accomplished at unchanged but generally firmer prices. Nuts, also, are now selling freely, and some of the descriptions are tending higher. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, new, drums, 12@13½c; do, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.25 @2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.20@2.25; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $2.25@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7¼@7½c; old do, 6¼ @6¾c; citron, in lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@ 10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@ 8¾c; Southern do, 6¾@7½c; peaches, pared, 20@24c; do unpared, 10@11c; do, mixed, 8@9c; blackberries, new, 12½@13c; do, preserved, 30@35c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 16@17c; almonds, Tarragons, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 20@21c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; African peanuts, 6¼@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6¾@7¼c.

GRAIN—Still upward goes the price of coffee, another ¼c advance being recorded to-day on all grades except Java, which jumped up 1c. "O. G." now being held firmly at 30@36½c. The market is not

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Statements of Passengers on the Ill-Fated Vessel--A Bereaved Husband's Story--Religious Consolation.

LETTER FROM MISS MARY A. BULKLEY, OF NEW YORK.

ON BOARD SHIP TRIMOUNTAIN, Nov. 27, 1873.

. . . A little after 2 a. m. we were aroused by a terrific crash, fierce sound of the whistle, and human shrieks; I rushed into the hall. The state-rooms were dark. I met first a steward, who answered me nothing; then the surgeon of the ship, who said, "Rien du tout." However, I called out to Helen and Lallie to dress themselves at once, then went again to the hall, and met Mr. Belknap, who told me to get upon deck as quickly as possible. Then I said that there had been a collision. My idea was at once that we must get ready for the life-boats, so I told the children to put on their warmest clothes, and take their satchels with their valuables. We were dressed in a moment. Could not pass the main staircase. It was just there the collision had taken place. I did not know this at the time, but seeing a crowd there I felt there was not a moment to lose, so hurried back with the children and rushed up the steerage stairs. On deck all was confusion and darkness, great flames bursting out of the ventilator, the life-boats filled with sailors yelling and screaming. We walked down the deck to the front of the saloon-cabin, just where we bid you all "good-bye." On the right I saw a life-boat black with sailors. I at once said to myself, there is no hope for us here, these men will swamp the boat. I was desperately calm, knew we were in peril, yet never dreamed that we could be sinking. A great ship loomed up before us at a short distance, and then I thought there must be help. Miss Murray and her brother, and Mrs. Platt (Mrs. Sturges' friends), all stood by us; also, Judge Peckham and his wife, from Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Montague, with their young daughter. We were all perfectly calm. A young man named Mr. Walle, son of the proprietor of the Brevoort House, came up and told me he was going to try, with several gentlemen, to cut away a life-boat for us. Poor fellows! Had they found me in the cabin or knife five minutes sooner, they might have succeeded, but, in another moment, the mast fell, with an awful crash, just by us. "Good God, we are shipwrecked," cried Mrs. Platt; but still hoping that there might be some organized system of rescue going on which we did not see. I replied: "Perhaps it has been cut away on purpose." We could hear nothing of what the danger was. Mrs. Platt burst into an eloquent song of prayer. Lallie and I, with Helen clung to each other. A beautiful young creole girl, Miss Conreal, joined us, and with pleading voice said, "May I stay with you?" So we stood together. Another instant, and the water rushed over the deck, reaching the spot where we stood. We heard Mr. Waite's voice crying to us, "Rush to the other side." We started together, and the next second we had gone down with the vessel. As the waters washed over us, some tremendous force parted Lallie from me; desperately I clung to her dress, but this, too, slipped from my fingers, and I was alone with my God. I knew that I was drowning; all the sufferings of strangulation were on me, and I had not the faintest hope of life, yet my consciousness never deserted me, and when I found my head rising above water I was almost horrified with surprise,—my hand struck a hard substance, and I clutched an iron chain suspended from a boat; it was upset, but sailors were clinging to the upturned keel,—instinctively I felt there could be no help from them, so I spoke not a word; in a few moments the boat was broken to pieces; the men clung to the fragments, and a friendly plank struck me on the cheek. I recollected that in this position a person could be sustained some time, so I rested lightly upon it; was by one all these men disappeared from around me; barrels and floating timbers; then one woman floated near me and disappeared; again I was alone with my plank on the mighty ocean. I was not struggling for life, only passively resting on my frail support. I was conscious that I was drifting off from the ship, and had not the faintest thought of ever seeing land or seen a life-boat, nor knew that one person from the steamer had been rescued. Suddenly I felt a triangular piece of timber float under my feet, and found that I could rest upon it. Again I floated on with the plank under my chest, and the timber at my feet. I began to feel benumbed and cold,—a death-like faintness seemed to come upon me, and as I raised my eyes for the last time, as I thought, to heaven, a large white boat was coming near me. I had barely strength to cry, "Help! a woman!" and he told them he was trying arms were about me. "Who are you?" I said. A voice replied, "An English sailor, who has come to save you." They drew me in, and laid me, helpless and cold, in the boat; rowed off again, and in a few moments picked up Miss Edgar, of New York. We had been three-quarters of an hour in the water, and were the last ones saved. The boat belonged to the ship Loch Earn, which had run into the steamer, and, when picked up, we were a mile away. We were taken to the ship, drawn up with ropes on deck, and then one by one, recognized the passengers rescued as we had been. The boats cruised around for hours afterward, but we were the last found. . . . . Your affectionate sister,

MARY A. BULKLEY.

STATEMENT BY MR. C. B. WAITE, OF NEW YORK.

The awful rapidity with which the ship went down after she struck is scarcely credible. We were sleeping tranquility in our berths, when a fearful crash and the shivering of the vessel awoke us in a moment. The passengers—men, women, and children—rushed on deck, some of them half dressed, others in their night-dresses. In all cases we saw the extent of the accident which had occurred. There were the bows of a large sailing-vessel projecting over the deck, and there, too, was a frightful hole in the side of our steamer, through which the water was rushing furiously in. The crew, under the orders of the Captain, were manning the two long-boats and helping passengers into them as fast as possible under the excitement of those terrible moments. While they did so, however, the mainmast fell with an awful crash, bringing down the mizzenmast also with it. These two masts fell upon the long-boats and killed a number of the passengers and injured many others. The terror which prevailed among them at this time prevented a great many of the passengers from making any attempt to save their own lives. Some of them, in a paroxysm of despair, threw themselves on the deck in earnest prayer. Although there were still boats altogether belonging to the ship, during the brief time in which she sank the crew were only able to get the Captain's gig and the lifeboat in the water. The whaleboat was launched by the Second-Lieutenant, who, with several of the crew and two or three passengers, succeeded in getting into it just in time to escape being down with the ship. Some others got into the Captain's gig, and the few lives lost in these two boats and some others picked up afterwards in the Loch Earn were all that escaped out of the 313 souls on board the Ville du Havre when she was struck. The Loch Earn, after clearing away from the sinking vessel, put off to a distance of about half a mile, where she hove to, and sent boats to pick up any of the passengers and crew who might happen to be floating on the sea. Some were found on pieces of plank, some clinging to portions of the broken spars, others on life-buoys, casks, and various other remnants of the wreck. Not a single person was saved from the deck, the panic being so great and the time so short before all was over. The Captain and second officer behaved with great courage through this scene of agony and despair. They both remained on deck to the last, and went down with the steamer, but came to the surface and floated for three-quarters of an hour, when they were picked up by the whaleboat. The mental anguish of some of the fortunate few whose lives were saved was heartrending in the extreme. One lady (Mrs. Spafford, of Chicago) lost her four children, and another (Mrs. Buckley) has lost three. A gentleman, who was taking his sister to France for the benefit of her health, was among the saved, and his grief on finding that his sister had gone down in the ship found a parallel only in that of the parents who were lamenting the loss of their children, and children those of their parents. Never shall I forget the harrowing scene which I which I witnessed on the deck of the Loch Earn—a scene surpassed in agony only by that I had beheld just before on the deck of the ill-fated Ville du Havre. Ladies and gentlemen who before had been known a single privation were standing there shivering and destitute, and officers and crew whose lives perhaps had been spent in braving the ocean suddenly found themselves bereaved and deprived in some cases of everything they had possessed. About 8 o'clock we sighted the American ship Trimountain, bound from New York for Bristol, and, upon our signal-ling, she hove to and bore down alongside of us. We were then all transferred to that vessel, on board of which we were treated with the utmost kindness and consideration both by Capt. Hilliard and his officers and men. Thanks to their kind attention, in two or three days nearly the survivors had to a great extent recovered from the serious effects of their immersion in the sea.

FROM MR. LEGRAND C. CRAMER, OF TROY, N. Y.

About 2 in the morning I was awakened from a sound sleep by a terrible crash, accompanied by the shrieks and cries of men, women, and children. On getting out of my room I was informed we had come into collision with only a sailing vessel that the steamer was not at all injured; and I, after telling aunty to dress, went up on deck and found that we had collided with a large iron sailing-vessel, which struck our steamer amidship, making a very large hole in her side below the water-line. I at once saw that the steamer was rapidly sinking, and that our only hope of safety was in the life-boats. I returned to aunty and told her the condition of the ship, and brought her up on deck as soon as possible, and placed her with the ladies, while I went with some gentlemen to help get off the life-boats to save the ladies. The lack of discipline we had before noticed was now too apparent. The officers had no control over the men; they were only thinking of saving their own lives, and left the passengers to look out for themselves. What could we do, unaccustomed to handling the rigging of the life-boats, and but a few of us to do anything? We all worked with desperation to get a boat into the water. Had we had more time we might have done so; but the ship was settling very fast, and suddenly she went down, bow first, with all on board—at least all the passengers, as about half the crew had gone in the boats and left us to our fate. I saw aunty just a moment before the ship went down, but was powerless to save her, there being no life-preservers to be found in the stateroom or on the deck, though I made every effort to find one for her.

I went down with the ship, believing it was my last moment; but after being drawn down by the suction of the ship, I came to the surface, and, although incumbered with clothes, managed to swim until I got hold of a floating spar, although I was pulled under water twice by some poor drowning person. After being in the water over thirty minutes, I was picked up by a boat from the ship that had run into us, completely exhausted, more dead than alive. I was taken to the Loch Earn with others, which proved to be an English ship, and, although herself badly damaged by the collision, was yet able to keep afloat and save the few of us who are now here to tell the sad story. After being on board a few hours we were transferred to the ship we are now on, hailing from New York to Bristol, England, commanded by Capt. Urquhart, one of the noblest and hindest-hearted men that ever walked a deck. There were only twenty-three first-class passengers saved out of eighty-five—eleven ladies and twelve gentlemen, the remaining saved being steerage passengers, officers, and crew. Eighty-five in all, out of 310 souls, weas saved!

A BEREAVED HUSBAND'S STORY.

From the New York World, Dec. 15.

Among the passengers on board the Adriatic, which reached this port yesterday morning, was Lieut.-Commander J. C. Kennett, United States Navy, whose wife and two children were lost on the Ville du Havre. In a conversation with Commander Kennett, on board the Adriatic, the following account of the disaster and its attendant circumstances was given by him: "I was at Paris when the news of the Ville du Havre came, on leave from my ship, awaiting my family. The only list that was telegraphed was the list of the saved. There was the faint hope that my wife and children might not have been on board, and I started to see the survivors. I came up with them in London. You never saw a more miserable set; they had lost almost everything, except the clothes they had on."

"Then there was time to dress?"

"Yes, they all agreed in that; everybody who got to the deck had time to put their clothes on. I couldn't get any connected account about the wreck from them. Their stories differed and clashed with each other. You can imagine just how it would be on this steamer, the saloon and the passages pitch dark, the deck covered with little clumps of people running wildly about; and the Ville du Havre was such a large vessel it would be quite impossible for any one to see anything except what was close to him. But this I haven't forgotten: When I asked Mr. Waite, of New York, if he could tell me anything about my family, he said, 'Your wife and children are all lost, and nobody did anything to save them.' And from all that I could gather in talking with the survivors I am convinced that all the women and children who were saved saved themselves. The accounts all agreed that they all went down with the vessel. Not one was put in a boat by the officers and crew. They were on the deck when the vessel went down, and as they came up those who were saved were fortunate enough to get hold of loose pieces of the wreck, ladders and gratings, and so on, and saved themselves. Mr. Waite told me that he was on deck trying to lower a boat; the falling mast had injured one of the davits, and it wouldn't work. Ladies were rushing up to him asking him to save them and their children, and he told them he was trying to do all he could. There was the wildest confusion on deck, and the next thing they were all in the water."

"Were the life-preservers of any service?"

"Some few were saved that way, but I doubt whether many of the passengers knew where they were. I give you my word of honor I couldn't put my hand on one on this vessel. To be sure I am not a fair case, for I haven't felt as if I cared very much what did happen. I do not know as I should want to find one. But I do not believe that the passengers here who have been on board ten days would find them. They haven't noticed. People never do; and, when they are waked in the darkness and fright, likely as not they wouldn't find them if they knew where they were."

"Did you hear any particulars in regard to the loss of other persons in inquiring about your own party?"

"No, I did not. I do not think as a general rule much was known. In the darkness people didn't recognize each other, or if they did it was only for an instant and they forgot it. The time has been given correctly in the printed accounts, I think—twelve minutes—and it was too short to hear or see others."

"Can you express any opinion as to the discipline on the steamer after the collision?"

"I did not meet Capt. Surmont, and in fact saw none of the officers or men, so that I have no right to give a definite opinion on the subject, but the conviction is a very fair one that I have already expressed—not one of the women or children were saved by the officers or crew. I don't know that the survivors in a legal examination would be willing to bear out all that is implied in that statement. I do not know how that is, but it was ground into me by everything I heard. My wife and children perished, and nobody tried to save them. All the passengers who are alive owe it to their own exertions; to their fortune in grasping fragments, and not to the boats till afterwards. The decks were crowded, and all the survivors were on them when the vessel went down. Of course you will understand that I was not in a condition to make a calm, judicial decision. I can only give the impression that I got in questioning the survivors."

RELIGIOUS CONSOLATION.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In the account given by the Purser of the Ville du Havre there is a very regretable omission. He speaks about the Catholic priest conveying to those around him religious comfort and consolation. We all admired the noble conduct of that faithful clergyman, but the narrative adds: "While around the priest there was a terrible excitement and frenzy." That is not correct. Never have I seen people so calm and resigned as the passengers of the Ville du Havre. Not one shriek, not one cry was heard from the moment the Loch Earn struck us to the moment we went down. Every one was composed and wonderfully calm.

A young lady was pressing her mother on her breast, saying, "Courage, dear mother; it will be one minute's struggle, then we shall enter together in heaven." Four sweet little girls were surrounding their mother and two friends who were with her, saying, "Let us pray; let us ask God to keep us." About ten or twelve ladies were a little further on engaged in earnest prayer. I have never witnessed such a manifestation of the power of faith.

After we had been taken on board the Trimountain we had religious services every day—one day in English, one day in French; and all the rescued officers of the Ville du Havre and the passengers were regularly present.

No words can render the meek and submissive attitude of the ladies after the catastrophe. The poor mother whose four children had gone down, almost dead with cold and fatigue, told me, when we met on the Loch Earn, "The Lord had given me those dear little ones; He takes them away. I will submit to His will."

It will comfort the numerous friends of the unfortunate and bereaved passengers of the Ville du Havre to know that the Lord sustained them, and that both Protestants and Catholics felt they were under the mighty and tender care of the same merciful Father. Believe me, yours sincerely, TH. LORMIAUX,

Pasteur a Paris, one of the passengers of the Ville du Havre.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1873.

The Arrest of the Benders.

Spartanburg, S. C., (Dec. 13) Dispatch to the Atlanta Herald.

A real sensation was produced in Spartanburg last week by the arrest of the Bender family, accused of murders, at Bivingsville, a small manufacturing village in this County, about five miles from the town. Every one will remember the great excitement produced not long since by the discovery of the wholesale murders committed by the Bender family in Kansas, and the exhuming of the dead bodies of their victims found buried on the premises around their dwelling, and that the Bender family made good their escape before their crimes were detected. By vigilant efforts the murderers were traced, and an officer and posse came over from Union County and arrested an old man nearly 70 years of age, at Bivingsville, by the name of Thomas Webb, as the veritable old man Bender, and his wife as the old lady Bender, and have taken steps to arrest his son, Joshua Bender, and his wife, who are living in North Carolina, near Hickory Station, on the Western North Carolina Railroad. We learn that this man Thomas Webb, a shoemaker by trade, formerly lived near Bivingsville and moved West with his family about seventeen years ago. The name of Bender must have been assumed by them when they moved West or when they commenced the life of robbers and murderers, as the old man and his wife moved back to the county a short time since and settled in the same neighborhood in which they formerly lived without creating any suspicion, being remembered and recognized by the name of Webb by some of the older citizens who knew them many years ago.

UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN.

A Demonstration in Cincinnati — Meeting and Procession--Call upon the Mayor--Speeches on the Occasion.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 16.

Out of the action taken Saturday night at Arbeiter Hall, by men who want work (and by the toolers who take advantage of their necessities to flout themselves upon them as their leaders), grew the demonstration that was witnessed yesterday on our streets.

ON THE ESPLANADE.

Around the fountain there was gathered, as early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a crowd of hundreds of men, who waited patiently in the frosty air for their leaders and the band that had been engaged. They clustered around a couple of standards, on which were erected the motto in English on one, and in German on the other—

"WE WANT LABOR—NOT BEGGARS."

Four-fifths of these people, and the majority of those who joined them, spoke German. They didn't seem to have any clear idea of their object in thus assembling. One of them, when questioned by our reporter, said he was "going up to the city office to go to work." Another replied that Mayor Johnston was "going to do something for them." A third said he didn't know what would happen, but he was'nt going up to leave Cincinnati to work on any Southern Railroad tunnel." The only idea that the greater portion of them seemed to have was that they were to form a procession and march through the streets, and that a band had been engaged for them. Who was to pay for the band none of them seemed to have an idea. When our reporter asked that question of one of them, he said he didn't know; but he didn't believe it was Haller.

THE PROCESSION

formed shortly before 10 o'clock, after some short speeches from Haller and others, and headed by a band, and bearing a national flag and their mottoes, marched, four abreast, and in an orderly manner, down Walnut street to Front, out Front to Race, up Race to Fifth, west to Central avenue, north to Eighth, and east to the Eighth street front of the city buildings. There were from 1,000 to 1,500 men in the procession. Many were strangers, driven hither by want of employment elsewhere. The majority were evidently day-laborers, skilled in no particular trade, profession, or business. Crowds followed them, out of curiosity, on the streets and sidewalks, many of them starting-point to the terminus of their march.

AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

It had been intimated that the purpose of the leaders in marching up Race street was to give the *Commercial* office a left-handed compliment. Quite a crowd was gathered on the corners of Fourth and Race streets to witness this ceremony. As the band and head of the procession reached a point on Race street about midway of this length of the office, one of the office leaders, a nineteen-year old youth, named Korp, stopped the band, waved a cane, and, puffing up a pair of cheeks on which the first down of youth was cropping out, commenced hissing. A tall, loaferish-looking fellow under an old silk tile, who was addressed as Rosser or Rose, or something of that sort, and who hasn't been long enough out of Austria to learn the English language, groaned, and commanded the procession to groan. Korp, at the same time, waved his cane in command to the procession to hiss. As before stated, there were from 1,000 to 1,500 men in that procession. Of that number, not over 100 emitted a sound. About twenty-five of them hissed; the same number groaned, and at least fifty cheered! Evidently there was a misunderstanding. Things hadn't been properly "sot up" by Korp, Rosser, et al. for that benefit. Those who hissed and groaned didn't seem to know whether they were saying their compliments to the Italian capitalist and dealer in peanuts on the northeast corner of Fourth and Race streets, or to the concern in his rear. The Italian didn't know what to make of it. He looked a little worried, as if he feared he had been the means of calling down upon Capital the wrath of unemployed Labor. But it was plain to the observers that nine-tenths of the men in the procession did not appreciate the situation any more than did the Italian capitalist.

AT THE CITY BUILDINGS.

The Mayor, Superintendent of Police and other officials, and Mr. William Saffin, President of the Iron Molders' International Union, waited, in the Mayor's back office, the arrival of the procession. Soon it debouched upon Eighth street from Central avenue and halted at the Eighth street front. The crowd that collected there soon numbered about 2,000 men, forming a dense mass commanding the Eighth street steps. Here Mayor Johnston, the Superintendent of Police and Captains, reporters and others soon appeared. Here was presented a extraordinary spectacle of labor represented in the presence of the head of the City Government, by the dead-beat Haller. This representative of the dignity of labor came up the steps, wiped his mouth with his coat-sleeve, took off the black silk tile that proclaimed his capitalistic pretensions, and addressed the Mayor.

HALLER'S TALK.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

YOUR HONOR—We have come to you, not expecting that you are able to relieve our wants immediately. Not in your capacity as Mayor can you do what we want. But we have come to you, in this great strait, to lay our grievances before you, and solicit your assistance. We premise, that when our Government needed our help hardly one of our class refused to bear arms; that the wealth of the country was maintained by us. Now we seek, not for mob law; not to intimidate, but to ask of the city authorities to do in this crisis what it is in their power to re. We don't demand that you shall do wrong to relieve our wives, our children, who are looking up to us. *Individually this will not apply to me.* But it appeals strongly to the great body that these before you. I ask you to induce the city authorities to do all in their power in this strait.

The man at the corner of Fourth and Race streets intimates that we are a mob. But we are not a mob, sir, and intimidation we scorn. We say that the wealth of the country do not see us now turned out to want. We are conscious that our heart *is* in the right place, and we want the public to know the necessity. These are not men that boast on them the marks of the mob; but idle men who want work, and cannot get it. These are not men that create a crisis. But, Mr. Mayor, we do demand that the city authorities shall treat us right in this matter. When you made the arrangements and our friends went out they were buffeted around between the Parks and the Cemetery, and told that they were a lot of trash, and must get away. Mr. Mayor, we appeal to you to consider our case and act promptly for our relief.

THE MAYOR.

Mayor Johnston responded:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW WORKINGMEN: One of the great privileges in this country is the right to assemble peaceably, the right of free speech and petition. The question of labor is a very important one. It is one I am giving a great deal of attention to. But I am not a Washington City Congress. I am not in the Washington City Congress. I am not in the Washington. The fault is at Washington, and there lies the root of the evil. I am in full sympathy with you, for I labored myself for many years. But the only suggestion I can make now is the appointment of a special committee of seven to consult with me at the office of the city I thank you for your good order. And as good order is the foundation of good government, I trust it will be maintained. More than half of the accumulated wealth in Cincinnati is from other cities. We can take care of our own labor; but we can't take care of that of other cities. The Boards have done their duty in this matter. One of the resolutions, you will remember, was that we would give employment to our citizens only. I will bid you good-day, now, hoping you will appoint the committee suggested. [Applause.]

MR. SAFFIN.

This gentleman was introduced by the Mayor as President of the Iron Molders' Union. As he commenced to speak somebody in the crowd shouted out, "Tell them we can't support ourselves on $1.25 cents a day." Mr. Saffin was about to commence again when Haller officiously took him by the arm and patronizingly introduced him, begging him to "address us, as he was" one of us. Mr. Saffin didn't appear to pay much attention to Mr. Haller, whereupon Haller changed tactics and asked permission to hold Mr. Saffin's hat while he spoke. Perhaps Saffin granted the privilege, and perhaps he didn't. Our reporter didn't observe.

Mr. Saffin said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is a pride to me, at all times, to address honest laboring men. That character of people I see before me now. Although we mix in different organizations, our hearts still beat in unison for one and the same thing, and that is, the elevation of our fellow-laborers. Much of this hue and cry has been raised by the question of wages, a question that comes home to every man; the hard question of dollars and cents. I say to you, and to the Board of City Improvements, and to the Board of Park Commissioners, that no honest man, no honorable man, would even ask an honest citizen to work for $1.25 per day. (Cheers.) A reduction of wages is not dishonorable. It is honorable, if all things are relatively alike; but not when, by the reduction, the wages will not produce the necessities of life. There is no family in Cincinnati that can live decently on $1.25 per day. You may eke out an existence on it; but that is all. God grant that many may not have to. Now I ask of all the laboring men here that they go peaceably home and pay heed to what the Hon. Mayor has said. I feel that his heart beats in unison with the workingmen's. He sticked against the reduction of wages in trying times, and I believe he will do it now. Abide by the law, as you should, like law-abiding citizens. Wait on the Mayor and the Boards, and lend them such suggestions as you think will remedy the evil now on us. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention. [Cheers.]

HALLER AGAIN.

The man who hasn't been known to do a stroke of labor in years, had made up his mind to get in the last word. He did this, about as follows:

GENTLEMEN: We have a committee, whose names are unnecessary in this connection, who will confer with the Mayor. Rest assured that you have friends here in these City Buildings who will look after your interests, who will look after the reduction of wages. Rest assured that your rights are secured as best they can be under the circumstances.

All that was necessary to say having been said now, the Superintendent of Police requested that the procession's band should walk off and strike up a tune, thus drawing the crowd with it. Whereupon the 12-year-old youth waved his cane, ran out to the band and gave them their instructions. In the course of a few minutes the crowd had dispersed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A boy in Centre County, Pa., accidentally cut the roof of his mouth with his penknife, and bled to death.

—Fourteen schoolmarms all in a row told the Leavenworth Treasurer he must pay up, or furnish food and lodging for the crowd.

—The Omaha *Bee* says that the revival labors of Mrs. Van Cott have so purified the city that not more than fifty additional men will be required for the police force.

—Mrs. Davis, Postmistress at Columbus, Miss., has been arrested by a United States Marshal. She was affected by "the prevailing" to the extent of $2,300. It is due Mrs. Davis to add that she was represented in the office by "a gentleman of the highest personal character," as he is termed by the local paper.

—The memorial fund in honor of the late Prof. Sedgwick has now reached the sum of nearly £10,000. The Prince of Wales has given a hundred guineas, the Duke of Devonshire, £1,000; Prof. Selwyn, £500; the Earl of Derby, £200; Prof. Lightfoot, £200, and the Master of Trinity, £200.

—Tea is now extensively raised in Hindostan, the exports to England in 1872 exceeding 16,000,000 of pounds. The Indian teas are of rare flavor, and are used by English shopkeepers to mix with the Chinese. The culture in India is now carried on by joint stock companies, which are now paying from 10 to 20 per cent dividends.

—In a recent letter from Russia, Minister Jewell writes, "Banks have been regularly chartered here now for about ten years, and pay, all of them, 8, 9, and 10 per cent dividends. These stocks are all worth from 120 to 160. I have not learned how many there are in operation; but there has not as yet been a failure among them. The Government exercises a strict watch over them, and a defalcation would be simply 'the army for life, or the Siberian mines,' as criminals do not escape here."

—A remarkable case of mistake has just terminated at New Haven, Conn. A Mrs. Sprague was accused of stealing two shawls. She was on her way to China at the time, and came back from San Francisco to answer the accusation. Being the wife of a missionary, she was tried before the Church, for the charge was not made in court. Leonard Bacon, the well-known minister, was Moderator. She was acquitted, and is now on the way again to China, in company with her husband, the Rev. William Sprague.

—Every one who is proposing to have his house burglarized should secure her services. She is an old woman, and lives in Opelousas, La. When the two masked men said they wanted her money, she brought them $2,000 with commendable promptitude; and she was so jolly about it and accommodating like that they thought, as one good turn deserves another, they would have a convivial cup of coffee with her; which they did, and as the rats hadn't eaten all the strychnine, she got her money back and the Coroner got a job, but it is not known what commission he gave her.

—The Cleveland *Herald* states that the Committee on the Division of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, met lately and passed a resolution that it is expedient to divide the diocese into two by a line crossing the State east and west. The actual line of division was not stated. The further consideration of the matter was postponed until the meeting of the Diocesan Convention. Bishop Bedell, on request of the Committee, gave his views, and it understood to favor the division of Ohio into five dioceses, the central one to be composed of Franklin, Knox, and Licking Counties, to be denominated the Diocese of Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL EXCHANGE A CHOICE LOT OF PICTURES, oil and water-color paintings, chromos, &c., gilt frames, for a good pair of horses, or horse, buggy, and harness. Address S 36, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT FOR GOOD Indiana timber land, worth $6,000 to $10,000. House and lot (clear) for $6,000 to $10,000 farm, west or north of Chicago.
$10,000 house in Wisconsin (clear), for Chicago property.
Improved and unimproved city and suburban property, for good $2,000 to $10,000 farms.
Farming and timber lands in Iowa and Wisconsin for Chicago property.
O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON,
Room 18, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—2 ACRES OF GOOD LAND AT Austin, subdivided, high and dry, and near depot, for stock of boots and shoes, dry goods, hardware, or furniture. This property is very desirable and good for investment. SHEPPARD & STREETER, Room 4, Nos. 186 and 188 East Madison-st.

TO TRADE—A LAUNDRY FOR A GOOD WATCH and chain or furniture. Call at 164 West Washington.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER Michigan-av. and Thirty-third-st., will exchange for No. 1 improved unincumbered farm, within 30 miles of Chicago. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 208 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON the ridge at South Kenwood for unincumbered improved farms. O. A. GILBERT & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF GOODS OF any kind, 160 acres of good pine land. Also, $10,000 in first mortgage real estate. Also, 20 lots in city of Chicago. If you mean business call at 204 West Fourth-st., corner of Bliss Island-av., from 1 to 5 p. m., for five days, Monday to Saturday, up-stairs.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRES SOUTHWEST, NEAR station, for inside property; equity $8,000; small incumbrance. L. J. HITZ, 241 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$2,400 ON FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR Tyler-st., unincumbered, for a $10,000 residence on South Side. Will assume incumbrance. E. F. HEAD, Basement, 151 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, FREE AND clear, for better property. Will assume incumbrance. T 76, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS SIX miles from Court-House, for stock of groceries or furniture. X 30, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited. WM. BRUCE, Accountant, 146 Fifth-av.

BIRDS! BIRDS!—JUST ARRIVED FROM GERmany, a lot of the best Harz Mountain canary and other kinds of singing birds at lowest prices. 16 North Wells-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 804 State-st.

DANCING EVERY SATURDAY EVENING AT Sedgwood's Union Hall, No. 22 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Lovers of good music, good dancing are cordially invited. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, cost room included. Music by Wedgwood's Band. Office of Clark-st., Room 15.

EVERT PERSON IS CLOSELY FITTED IN FINE Paris boudier kids before leaving our store or no sale. Boudier glove factory 102 State-st., southwest corner of Washington, in the Bazaar.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—MAKE WIFE OR DAUGHter happy by buying a beautiful $12 Beckwith sewing-machine, or a $35 Bickford knitting-machine for $15, or a $7.50 Lightning corn washer for $4; all new and warranted, at 448 Wabash-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH or loan office No. 202 State-st. A finger machine, nearly new, for sale cheap. Come see it.

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT AND SOLD, I offer St. Louis at 23 discount; others at liberal reduction. A. H. FOWELL, 77 Clark-st.

PLEASE READ—ABOUT 2 YEARS AGO I LOST MY wife, last winter she was on her way from Norway to America, and I was left with 4 children. I have employed along with them until now, but I can not any longer. I want a lady responsible, kindly that would like to have a healthy and well brought up girl and boy respectively 8 and 6 years old, please address Mr. OLE SENDIXON, Hinsdale-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 207 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—BAR FIXTURES—TO PURCHASE FIXtures of a small bar in good condition. Anyone having such to sell address S 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—FURNISHED BOARDING-HOUSE TO run on shares. Address U 96, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLments. Parlor suits, bedsteads, lounges, &c. Empire parlor bedsteads in seven styles. Prices reduced to suit the times. It is to your interest to examine our stock and prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 303 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET BED-ROOM FURniture for $25. Address T 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO MORNING GLORY STOVES, largest size. PARHAM & WHEELER, 185 State-st.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 183 and 187 Randolph-st.

GOOD A WILLIAMS SELL AT AUCTION EVery Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Make advances on all classes of goods left on storage or to be sold, and keep on hand at their salesrooms, No. 82 South Canal-st., a general assortment of household and auction goods.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COOK-STOVE; also, a charcoal broiler. Apply at 74 East Madison.

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE LESSONS BY A YOUNG LADY IN French and Spanish to young ladies and gentlemen. I am confident of giving satisfaction by the manner I teach, and, if not, I will return the money, my object being to win the reputation at present, and not money; will go out for ladies only. Address U 85, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. — EXTRAORDINARY bargain; running years, without reappraisal; 24x80 feet, east front, 57 feet north of Randolph-st. Terms of sale: $4,000 per year until March 1, 1877, and $1,000 per year thereafter until extinction of lease; ten years' privilege of purchase at $30,000. In the estimation of good judges, this lease is really worth from $13,000 to $15,000, but will be sold for $8,000 if taken soon. It is the only lease of the kind in market, and the lot, the only vacant one to be had on State-st., south of Madison, on any terms. $7,000 would improve the lot substantially, and the building could be mortgaged before the foundations are laid, for $6,000 at least, or 25 per cent per interest upon capital required. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—WABASH-AV., southeast corner Thirty-fourth-st., 220 feet.
Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st., east front, 80 feet.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., west front, 50 ft.
Grand Boulevard, southeast corner Oakwood, 132 feet.
Grand Boulevard, southeast corner Oakwood, 132 feet.
Kenwood Boulevard, Kenwood-av., 100 feet.
Kenwood-av., west of Vincennes-av., 100 feet.
Oakwood Boulevard, Vincennes-av., 1,000 feet.
Also lots fronting on the South Park and on the adjacent avenues. Prices low. Terms easy.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—80 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-sixth-sts. Five years' time, 7 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CHAMBERLAIN, 16 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st. Will be sold low and on easy terms: sewerage, water, gas, and pavement; look at it and secure a bargain. Apply to owner, ALFRED JAMES, south-west corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—$2,125 FEET ON STATE-ST., 150 FEET south of Thirty-first-st., east front. MAYSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I CAN SELL TWO LOTS IN ENGLEwood, blocks from station, for $300 each; good title, easy terms; 50 trains per day. Call at 11:30 a. m., and go and see them. G. B. GRIFFIN, 125 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RIDGE LOTS TWO BLOCKS from depot in South Englewood, on easy terms. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINE, finished house, 8 rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, Garden Block; one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—75 ACRES OF LAND AT SOUTH Englewood, at a great bargain; price, $112,500; easy terms. GILBERT & GIVINS, 18 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GOOD BARgains offered in acre property. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—TWO FIFTYacre blocks (subdivided) between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-first-sts., and Halsted and Railroad; also, one Nineteen-st. Ground in only a short distance west of the Rock Island Railroad. Price, $250 per acre. WM. O. COLE, Room 1 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—ONE PIECE of 30 acres (subdivided) east of the Rock Island Railroad, at $1,250 per acre. W. O. COLE, Room 1 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots; also, several houses, cheap, and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; only $10 down, and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle

WASHINGTON.

A Stale and Unprofitable Time in Congress Yesterday.

Representatives Hale, Wilson, and Eldridge Engage in a Windy War.

A Supplementary Civil-Rights Bill Reported from the House Judiciary Committee.

Debate in the Senate on Sherman's Finance Resolution.

Sentiments in Favor of Expansion, Contraction, and Inaction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POMEROY MAKES A STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—United States Marshal Tough, of Kansas, left this evening for home, carrying with him a written statement from ex-Senator Pomeroy to the effect that the allegations made by Anthony in the Leavenworth *Times* and telegraphed to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE are false in every part. Pomeroy says he has made no affidavits, and has no intention of making any revelations. He says Anthony is trying to manufacture capital for use in the coming Senate contest.

THE HOLIDAY QUESTION.

As stated in your dispatches last evening, the anti-adjournment speeches made in the Senate yesterday afternoon were pure buncombe, and a resolution passed the House to-day that when Congress adjourns to-morrow it be to meet again Jan. 5, 1874. The Senate has agreed to concur to-morrow. Mr. Windom and his committee will then repair to New Orleans, and the other overworked members return to the bosom of their families. Grateful constituencies will flock to the railroad stations to welcome them, and extend thanks for the relief they have afforded the country. With their pockets lined with back and forward pay, why should these statesmen waste their valuable time at National Capitals? No man with any self-respect would stay about the halls of the Legislature when there is so much more pleasure to be found at home among family and friends.

A WORDY WAR.

The proceedings in Congress to-day were quiet compared with former days, the only ripple on the surface being a washing of dirty linen, and that was done in the House, just after the session commenced, by which another severely virtuous Congressman was badly handled. While the salary question was being debated yesterday, Judge Wilson, of Indiana, proposed an amendment providing that members of Congress who had received fees from the Government, after they had become entitled to draw Congressional salaries, should be compelled to refund such fees. This was aimed at Hale, of New York, who had been vociferously anxious to have the salaries reduced because they were too high, and who lost no opportunity to denounce the back-pay grabbers. Hale had been since 1871 counsel for the United States before the British and American Mixed Claims Convention, with an annual pay of $10,000 and expenses. Last fall he was elected to Congress, but he continued to act as counsel before the mixed Commission up to the beginning of the present session, when he took his seat. Wilson was prevailed upon finally to withdraw his amendment. This morning, after the reading of the journal, Hale rose to a personal explanation. He proceeded to say that the gentleman from Indiana (Wilson) had, in offering his amendment yesterday, attempted to cast a stigma upon him (Hale); that it was intended and he accepted it as a personal insult. He justified his action taking the two salaries on the ground that Congress had passed a law allowing him to do so. He then proceeded to pay his respects to Wilson, whom he characterized as one of that class of Congressmen who were anxious that their salaries should be increased, but who are unwilling to appear in that character before the public. He charges Wilson with having sneaked and dodged votes, and that he had not the courage nor manliness to vote squarely on the salary-bill. He then concluded by saying that some men and beasts who were extremely filthy never were satisfied until they had besmeared their fellows, and that curs, after rolling in gutters, are wont to rub against and befoul decent people; that a cur in doing so certainly defiled those with whom he came, but he still remained himself a dirty dog. Wilson, on taking the floor, remarked that they had just had a specimen exhibition of a dirty dog, whose statement was greeted with applause. The Speaker promptly rapped to order, and reminded the gentlemen that they must keep within bounds of propriety. The latter intended to say that he had not attempted to evade his responsibility for the increased salary; that in voting for it he did what he felt was right, and had no apologies to make for his conduct. He explained satisfactorily all the votes that Hale had quoted, as showing that he was dodging, and then took up Hale. He showed that it is unlawful for a Congressman to receive pay from the Government on other accounts while a member, and that, in order to be enabled to draw the two salaries at the same time, Hale procured the passage of a bill to that effect very late at night on March 3 last, when nobody knew what was going on; that, under this law, Hale had been drawing pay as Government counsel at the rate of $10,000 a year, and as member of Congress at $7,500 a year since last March. He explained that in all probability the bill authorizing this double compensation would never have passed had the House known what its provisions actually were. As Hale had charged Ben Butler, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin, with having persuaded Judge Wilson to attack him, of course those two gentlemen felt called upon to reply, which they did in an effective manner and to the evident satisfaction of a majority of the House, leaving a very small remnant of the New York gentleman to fill his seat for the remainder of the session.

CONDEMNED BY THEIR OWN RECORD.

In every instance during the Salary bill debate in which any unusually virtuous assumptions have been made, the persons thus advertising their superiority have been brought to grief and humiliated by the production of their own record. Hale has, since 1871, received over $36,000, including over $1,000 for expenses, and has received since last March over $16,000 by drawing two salaries to which he became entitled by his own trick in getting his bill through.

SPEAKER'S SALARY.

When Tremain introduced his amendment, yesterday, that the salaries of the Vice-President, and Speaker, and Cabinet officers should not be affected by the pending bill, he struck out that portion applying to the Speaker, at the request of Mr. Baker's own counsel. As the Speaker's salary is fixed by the bill passed yesterday, it is about $500 less than it was before, as certain perquisites have been cut off.

SEN. HOWARD'S CASE

is still under consideration by the Military Committee of the House, and he appears before them quite frequently, with tears in his eyes, to show cause why he should not be dealt with like any other man against whom so grave a charge is brought. If there is anything in the world that he fears it is that the House will order him to be tried by court-martial or a military commission, and if there is anything in the world that he won't do to escape such trial he has not found out what that thing is. His efforts are mainly directed just now to securing an investigation by the Committee. Such an investigation he is sanguine will result in two reports, the majority by the Republican members exculpating him, and the minority report by the Democrats sustaining the charges. When these two reports are brought into the House, he relies upon the Republican strength of two-thirds the entire membership to whitewash him as a Republican majority did two years ago.

ANOTHER GRASPING POSTMASTER.

Some time since, charges were filed with the Post-master-General to the effect that Maj. Green, the Postmaster at Dayton, had been guilty of levying assessments upon the monthly wages of many of his employés, and devoting the money thus gained to his own use. One of the charges, whether made officially or not, was that he kept a woman on his pay-rolls who was simply his mistress, and did no public service. Another was that he kept his own brother's name on the rolls, while he did not serve in any capacity about the office. A specification shows that he had his rolls signed in blank, and where he actually paid a clerk $600, he charged him with $50. A Special Agent of the Post-Office Department was sent out to Dayton to investigate these charges, and he returned to-day. Green coming voluntarily with him during the investigation. The Agent reports that he discovered that these charges were true, but that one Leedom was guilty of the bad practices, and not Maj. Green. He recommends that Leedom be discharged, and that gentleman consented to leave the service, thus sustaining the accusation arrived at by the Agent. When Green got here to-day he expressed the utmost admiration for the Agent who had made the investigation, pronouncing him the shrewdest and most vigilant of officials. The circumstances of the case, when viewed collectively, are regarded as compromising for the present Postmaster, Leedom's willingness to resign is unfavorably commented on. The Special Agent, when asked as to certain points needing investigation, said that they were not covered by the charges, and that he did not consider it his duty to go into them. Green is highly spoken of as a fine business man, and was a Quartermaster in the late war. The matter will not be allowed to rest as it stands.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

An executive session of the Senate was held to-day, which lasted over three hours. A large number of confirmations are said to have been made, but the greater part of the time was taken up in discussion of the appointment of Federal officials in Mississippi, which offended Senators Ames and Alcorn so opposite to have a falling off in the revenues of the Government, and the money would be needed to carry it on.

MR. CARPENTER introduced a bill to provide for printing for the United States Supreme Court. Referred.

Mr. BOGY gave notice that he would address the Senate to-morrow on the resolution reported from the Finance Committee.

At 3 o'clock, the Senate went into executive session.

THE HOLIDAY RESOLUTION.

At 5 o'clock the doors were re-opened, and a resolution to adjourn over during the holidays was received from the House.

MR. EDMUNDS objected to its further consideration to-day.

The CHAIR replied that it was a joint resolution, and the objection would not hold.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to adjourn. Lost by 22 yeas; 26 nays.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) moved that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. EDMUNDS renewed his objection, raised a point of order that, under the twenty-sixth rule, the resolution must lie over. It could not be considered except by unanimous consent.

The CHAIR overruled the point of order. The resolution having been read was before the Senate and must be disposed of in some way.

Mr. THURMAN believed the resolution should be amended so as to provide for adjournment on next Tuesday.

Mr. SCOTT moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. Lost by a rising vote—22 yeas; 24 nays.

Mr. SPENCER moved to adjourn. Lost—21 yeas; 23 nays.

After remarks by Mr. LOGAN, Mr. WEST moved to adjourn, which was agreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 18—and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) rising to a personal explanation, referred to the amendment offered yesterday by Wilson, of Indiana, directing that fees paid to a member of Congress as agent or counsel of the United States while such member, should have the amount deducted from his compensation as a member. He said this was intended to fix on the records and debates of the House the stigma on him (Hale) of a deliberate and planned insult, and as such he accepted it. He proceeded to give the history of his engagement as agent and counsel of the United States on the mixed British and American Commission, saying he notified the Secretary of State after his election that under the law he could not continue to act, and that Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing his continued employment as counsel.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether he did not receive during the time of his professional services more than he received as member of Congress, even at the rate of $7,500.

Mr. HALE characterized the question as simply impertinent, and declined to answer.

Mr. HALE further said what he had done was under the authority of Congress, properly and lawfully. Day before yesterday he was kindly reminded by a distinguished gentleman on the floor that a castigation was in store for him, and that children must not cry when hard knocks were given. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) did not see fit to prepare the castigation thus to be administered, but he procured it to be administered by reaching his great right arm around the gentleman from Wisconsin (Eldridge), and, through him, procured the gentleman from Indiana (Wilson) to present the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER—Not a word of truth in it.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.)—The gentleman is entirely mistaken. The gentleman from Massachusetts never said one word to me on the subject.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—And I say that every word relating to me in regard to that matter is untrue.

Mr. HALE—If the gentleman who gave me the information will allow me, I will name him.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me. I will give all the information.

Mr. HALE—I will hold the floor until I have finished my remarks. I say that I have the authority of the gentleman on the floor, and the gentleman has not denied it, for saying that the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana (Wilson) came before the House at the suggestion of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Eldridge), and I came pursued to a warning which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) had given me. The selection was an eminently appropriate one. The gentleman from Indiana (Wilson) is the special representative of a class of men on the Salary law of 1873 was due; who by their votes, when forced to a direct and square vote, condemned the proposition, and then by their votes, when they could escape from their responsibility and carry the idea of their constituents that they were opposed to the measure, aided by subterfuge in the passage of the bill.

Mr. HALE then referred to several votes taken at the last session. Mr. Hay questioning, intimating that on some of the votes Mr. Wilson had dodged by refraining from voting. With such a record, he was not surprised that the gentleman from Indiana had been selected by that instrument to make that attack upon him. It was not an uncommon thing to find among beasts those who, when defiled themselves, were anxious to defile those around them. He had seen a dog, emerging from the puddle with its hair draggled with filth, force its way among decent people, and rub itself against them or shake its filth among them; he had seen that experiment tried, and had seen the dog discharged from the kennel, but he had never known the cur that did it to be anything else than a dirty dog, and he believed that that would inevitably be always the case.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) having got unanimous consent to reply to Mr. Hale, began by saying that the House had just had a very fine specimen of a dirty dog. (Applause and hand-clapping, which the Speaker reproved.) The record which he (Wilson) had made at the last session on the Salary question he had never shrunk from. He had not gone about the country calling that a salary-grab, nor had he, under any circumstances, conceded that he had done anything which he had not a right to do and which was not consistent with his integrity and honor. The dodging which he had been accused of by the gentleman from New York he explained by showing that the votes referred to (which had been taken on Sec. 30), were taken, by order of the House, carrying on the Credit Mobilier investigation. He defended his action yesterday in offering the amendment on the ground that the gentleman from New York (Hale) had been running about the House for several days prescribing clean linen for everybody else, and as he did not wish that that gentleman should wear a dirty shirt, he had offered the amendment. The gentleman had charged members of the last Congress with having enacted the salary bill by trick, subterfuge, and evasion, and he (Wilson) thought he would show that that gentleman had been guilty of the same kind of trickery to a greatly aggravated degree. During the time that he (Hale) had been drawing a salary from the Government at the rate of $10,000 a year, he had been also drawing his salary as a member of Congress. The only difference which he had done it had been taken from the Speaker's table in the last hours of Congress, and had been passed without a single word of explanation. Was that manly? Was that honest? He thought that when that gentleman had been detected in the same kind of trickery he exhibited a degree of cowardice in all the proceedings submitted to the Senate. They were principally of two sorts—contemplating either contraction or expansion. But he did not propose now to enter into discussion of the question. He felt it to be his duty to resist an expansion of the currency, as such a plan would postpone the day of return to specie payment. On the other hand, contraction would injure the business interests of the country.

Mr. HOWE thought there was a good, wholesome reason once for substituting paper for coin, but that reason had passed long ago. He thought if the Government added a dollar to the volume of currency, or, he might term it, "our broken finances," it would be little less than the perpetrating of a public crime. He hoped Congress would not authorize the enlargement of the circulation.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) did not believe there was much difference in the Senate on the question, whether our currency and gold should be made equivalent. The only difference was in the method of doing it. It would not be safe to return to specie payment now in the financial interests of the country, and it was a very grave question whether this prostration should be continued by the "let alone" policy of legislation. He desired to dispel the illusion that the paper currency regulated the price of coin, and argued that when we had a larger volume of currency, coin was lower than when we had a smaller volume.

Mr. MITCHELL said the faith of the Government was pledged to redeem our greenbacks in coin. He did not deny that we should steadily keep in view the return to specie payment, but the question was whether this is the proper time to do so. The moment of coming was a wrong time to do a right thing, and, in his opinion this was not the time to return to specie payment. He offered his protest against such language as that used by the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) that the country is dishonored. It had not been practicable at any time since the close of the war to redeem our currency in coin.

Mr. SUMNER—Will the Senator allow me to ask whether in this interval of time we have not paid a considerable amount of the national debt? I think a larger amount than the outstanding legal-tenders.

Mr. MORTON—We have, but we never had enough gold on hand at one time to authorize us, or make it safe for us, to redeem these notes incoin.

Mr. SUMNER—My friend is aware that when we had gold on hand of the debt instead of paying the running daily obligations of the Government.

Mr. MORTON replied that had the daily obligations been so paid, the coin would have been taken up and left temporarily in the Treasury forty-eight hours.

Mr. SUMNER—Was not the original suspension of specie payment, making our paper inconvertible, essentially a war measure to carry on a war, and, therefore, was it not have been terminated immediately after the War?

Mr. MORTON—I agree with the Senator; and yet it does not change my course of argument. It was a war measure, and the understanding was when the notes were issued that they should be paid when the country was able. The war ceased seven years ago, but the consequences are upon us to-day, and one of them is, we are not practically able to redeem our notes. There is a sort of fanaticism about specie payment. I had it once rather bad myself, but experience and the lapse of time cured me. He was in favor of a return to specie payment when the condition of the country would permit it. He inquired if this was the time to adopt definite measures to return to specie payment while a panic was in existence? The return to specie payment should be in progress before. He denied that a panic facilitated matters for a return to specie payment.

Mr. BOGY (Mo.) inquired if the gentleman did not recognize the fact that during the panic there had been a large addition to the circulation by drawing on the $44,000,000 reserve.

Mr. MORTON replied in the affirmative, and stated that the policy was beneficial to the country. The suspension of specie payments had generally been the remedy for a panic—not resumption. He wished it to be understood that the true relief for panics during the last 100 years had not been resumption nor contraction, and he did not believe they would cure ours. He favored a small addition to the volume of currency as the true remedy. The Government did all in its power to relieve the panic at the beginning, and the issue of a part of the $44,000,000 reserve did much to restore confidence. The very knowledge that the currency was being enlarged induced people to put their money out. He believed the panic could be shortened, and every day that it was so lessened would be a great blessing. The English and French Governments never let panics run their course, but did all in their power to shorten them. He believed that if the Government had in the beginning put out the whole of that $44,000,000 reserve the panic would have been stopped immediately. The President and Secretary of the Treasury, however, anticipated that there would be a falling off in the receipts of the Government, and the money would be needed to carry it on.

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